

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 74

November 21, 1936

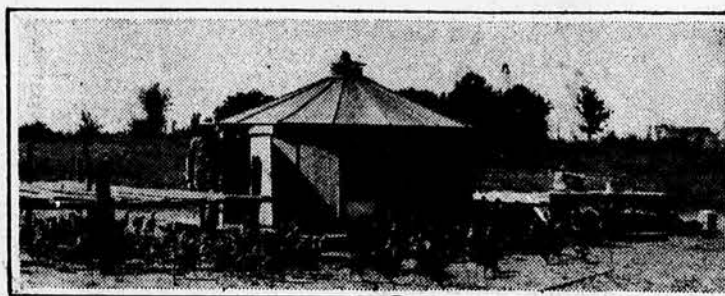
Number 24

Growers Dress and Ship Their Turkeys

NEARLY 10 per cent of the estimated turkey production in Kansas will go to market co-operatively this year, in the first united movement among Kansas farmers to dress and ship their birds. This is a big move and the results are big, too. Success this year will mean that a majority of Kansas turkeys will be moving co-operatively in fewer than 5 years.

Turkey growers have organized into three districts. There are the Eastern, Southern, and Northern Poultry Marketing Associations. At Emporia, the Eastern group will handle 7,000 turkeys or more. In Hutchinson the Southern plant had nearly 12,000 turkeys contracted on November 1, with a capacity ample to handle several thousand more. Beloit, in the Northern district, started on November 4, with 8,000 birds contracted and the expectation of handling a good many more.

The Emporia set-up is typical of all three plants. There are 100 growers in the association. Each paid a \$1 life membership. H. E. Freeman, Hamilton, is manager of the organization. He is a regular farmer and raised 800 turkeys this year. Other directors of the association are V. A. Murphy, Wellsville; A. J. Brady, Ottawa; Mrs. Curt Benninghoven, Strong City; and A. P. Cook, Americus. All are large and successful farm turkey growers. Mr. Murphy has charge of receiving the birds at the unloading dock. Curt Benninghoven, Strong City, is (Continued on Page 12)



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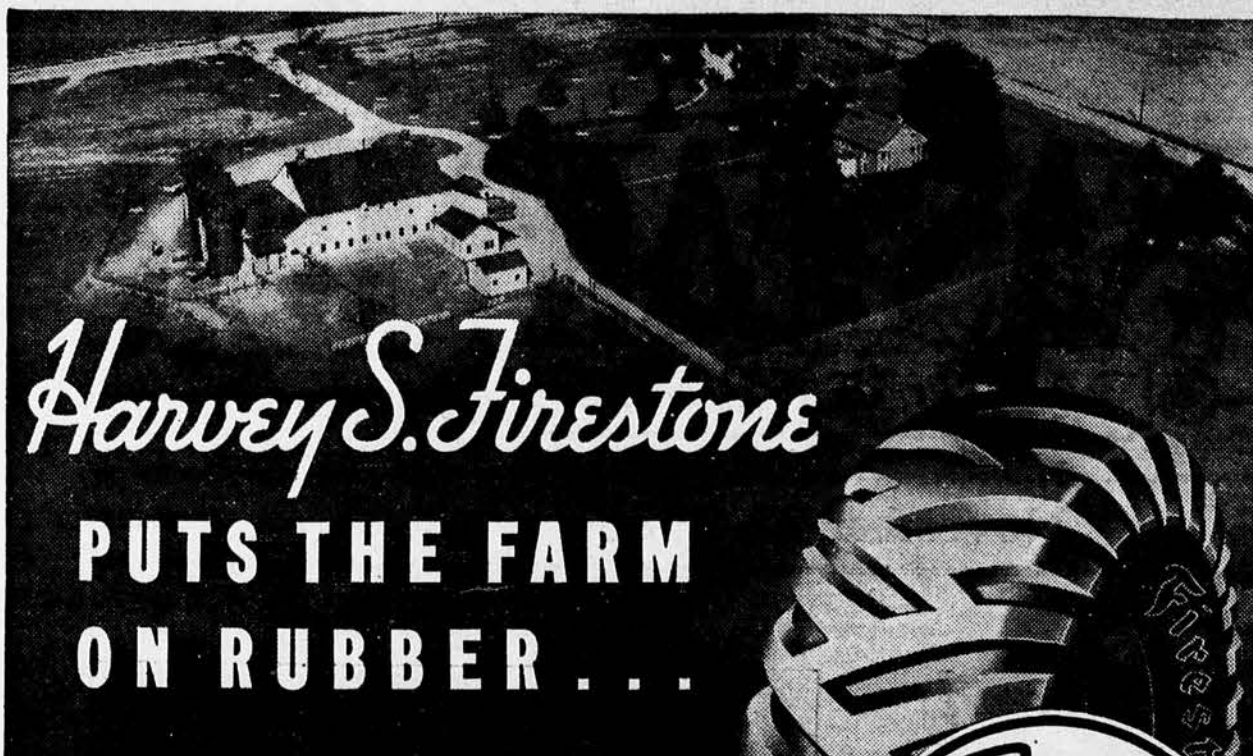
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The Pictures:

- 1—Good poults growing on Ralph Fortenbury's range, Preston, last summer. Mr. Fortenbury believes in co-operative marketing. He sold his birds thru the turkey pool at Holly, Colo., last year, before Kansas had started this method of marketing.
- 2—Three gobblers in V. A. Murphy's flock, Wellsville. Mr. Murphy has charge of the receiving department at the Emporia plant and sold his birds there.
- 3—Nordstrom Brothers, Clay Center, have one of the big turkey breeding flocks of that section. They keep the Bronze breed. Well-bred birds like these, coupled with co-operative marketing, should return a profit year after year.
- 4—At right, holding the turkey, is Phil Heigle, Wilsey, who delivered the first truckload of turkeys to the pool at Emporia. A. P. Cook, Americus, one of the directors, is kneeling and holding a bird. H. S. Freeman, Hamilton, manager of the Emporia plant, is at left.

For Every Opportunity to Do Good, We Thank Thee





Harvey S. Firestone

**PUTS THE FARM
ON RUBBER . . .**

EVERY car owner who does much driving over unimproved roads and who has to use chains, can save the cost and bother of applying them by equipping the rear wheels of his car or truck with Firestone Ground Grip Tires. This wonderful new tire was designed and developed by Harvey S. Firestone working with his engineers on his own farm in Columbiana County, Ohio. It was tested on all kinds of roads and found so efficient that it was also adopted for tractors and all wheeled farm implements.

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Farmers, country doctors, school bus operators, rural mail carriers, in fact, all who do most of their driving off the paved roads cannot afford to be without Ground Grip Tires. Go to your nearest Firestone Dealer or Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store today and equip your car or truck with Firestone Ground Grip Tires—the tire that makes its own road.

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Firestone
GROUND GRIP TIRES

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Market Barometer

Cattle—Strength in both fat and stocker cattle. Fattening cattle should be crowded along.

Hogs—Improvement as we go into the winter.

Sheep—A good lamb market is expected in early winter.

Wheat—The price of wheat undoubtedly will be steady to strong as winter weather comes along.

Corn—Still prospect of cheaper corn for a few months.

Butterfat—Any change should be for higher prices.

Eggs and Poultry—Eggs still are strong, but poultry may slip some more for awhile.

House Near Top in Contest

The Kansas corn husking champion, Lawrence House, Goodland, missed first place in the national contest in Ohio, by only 28 pounds last week. Lawrence, winning third place, husked 20.63 bushels in 80 minutes, while the winner, Carl Carlson of Audubon county, Iowa, made a score of 21.039 bushels. Adam Byczynski, Bureau county, Illinois, ranked second with 20.94 bushels. Cecil Vining, Baldwin, the Kansas runner-up, was in 12th place, with 18.41 bushels.

It was the most colorful national corn husking battle in years. The Ohio state highway police estimated the crowd at 125,000 to 150,000. At any rate the crowd appeared to be the largest ever to witness a corn husking.

The contest was waged on a field of mud and water. The husking wagons were pulled by crawler tractors. Huskers and officials waded nearly knee deep in mud many times. In other words, the husking was accomplished under conditions with which no farmer would ever try to cope in his regular farm work.

Eastern journalism provided a laugh for Kansans and farm people at the big meet. At noon city newspapers were sold on the grounds. This is the way the story of the husking meet dealt with the matter of husking hooks, which every contestant wore:

"The judges follow the gleaners and watch everybody but more particularly the huskers to see that they do not use the illegal 'peg', a small piece of metal, that gives the same unfair advantage as a pair of brass knuckles in a street fight, worn on the husking hand and giving quick entry to the corn's kimono."

A great deal of credit goes to Ohio Farmer, a Capper publication, and one of 7 state farm papers sponsoring the National Husking Contest, for the fine job it did. All the big machinery manufacturers, and dozens of automobile, farm fence, and farm tool manufacturers were present on the field with their exhibits. The big crowd was handled speedily by the highway police and no one was delayed in getting to or from the contest. Folks at home heard this event broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company network.

Next year the big event comes to Saline county, Missouri.

Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered:

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$12.00	\$10.25	\$11.00
Hogs	9.45	9.65	9.40
Lambs	9.00	8.90	10.75
Hens, Heavy.....	.14	.15	.17
Eggs, Firsts.....	.35	.28½	.26
Butterfat	.30	.28	.30
Wheat, Hard Winter..	1.22½	1.23	1.09½
Corn, Yellow.....	1.21½	1.14	.69½
Oats	.49	.45½	.31½
Barley	.90	.91	.51½
Alfalfa, Baled.....	25.00	23.50	15.00
Prairie	16.00	14.00	9.00

Also Cows and Hens

A wheat farmer who puts a lot of stock in his chickens and milk cows is R. O. Chappell, Copeland. He has a young Guernsey bull from a cow with a 500-pound butterfat record. More stock was bought this fall. The Chappell poultry flock contains 200 hybrid pullets, a cross between White Leghorns and Minorcas. They started laying in October. There is some interest in hybrid or crossbred chickens because of their increased vigor.

TUDOR CHARLES.....Associate Editor
HENRY HATCH.....Jayhawker Farm Notes
H. C. COLGLAZIER.....Short Grass Farm Notes
DR. C. H. LERRIGO.....Medical Department
J. M. PARKS.....Protective Service

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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Seventy-Fourth Year, No. 24 * * *

November 21, 1936

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Soys Grew Where Corn Lost Out

TUDOR CHARLES

TEN soybean fields were planted by 10 Kansas farmers last spring in co-operation with Kansas Farmer. We must admit the grasshopper invasion of early summer made us think we had picked the wrong year. But final results were not disappointing. Soybeans grew and matured where cornfields were stripped by hoppers, or withered and died.

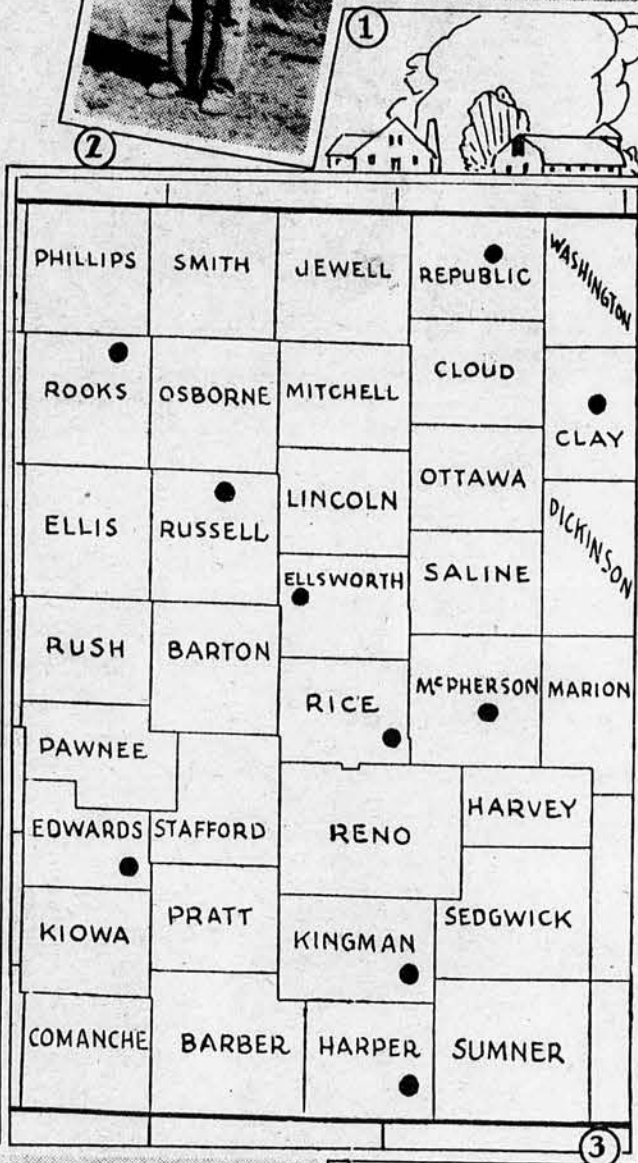
Herman L. Cudney, farmer near Trousdale, in Edwards county, planted 10 acres of beans in "soybean no-man's-land." His field, and Ed Riffel's in Rooks county, were the farthest west. However, Mr. Cudney was one farmer whose beans came thru and who was able to harvest and return the seed "in kind" to Kansas Farmer.

Pure A. K. soybean seed for the trial fields was bought from Leo Paulsen, Cloud county, who raised the crop on upland the summer of 1935. Mr. Cudney's 1936 crop will supply the seed for 1937 plantings. His beans were planted June 1, on land that was in Sudan grass for pasture in 1935. It was one-wayed in the spring after weeds started and tandem-disked just before listing the seed. "They were a good stand," he said, "but hot weather hit them early and they nearly stood still all summer. When the rains came they were still there except about a half dozen rows around the outer edge which the rabbits and hoppers took. The plants were small, 6 to 15 inches high, and had pods from the ground up. They were green until frost but were mature enough to shatter afterward."

Mr. Cudney expects to plant soybeans again next spring. His experiment helped prove two things. Soybeans can "get by" the jackrabbits in Central Kansas, and they will withstand terrible drouth. They provide a source of protein in the dairy or beef ration when the crop is harvested for hay. This will substitute for alfalfa. The beans can be harvested with a grain or corn binder, or with a mower and rake.

Every farmer who planted soybeans was encouraged to use his own ideas in preparing the soil and planting. This seemed to be the best way to get a variety of results from the trial of the farmers' own ideas.

In Kingman county, where L. M. Simpson



planted soybeans, there were 75 days with the temperature above 100 degrees, and no rain. All the green crops were burned. Hoppers were thick but Mr. Simpson was able to control them with poison bran. "Beans stood the drouth as well as any crop in this locality," he said.

In preparing the seedbed, Mr. Simpson first disked and then plowed it deeply in early April. Then followed the plow with a harrow to start the weeds. This is considered excellent practice. Two crops of weeds were killed with the smoothing harrow before planting on May 15. This early planting was satisfactory in Kingman county, and the weed killing work was fine. A field of corn alongside the beans "fired" 30 days before they began to wilt. Altho the grain crop from the beans was nearly a failure, the fact was shown that they will resist drouth much longer than corn. Mr. Simpson said he is going to try soybeans again next year, with better results, he hopes.

Every co-operator followed excellent methods of tillage for the beans, working the ground early and then cultivating to kill weeds. Seeding was delayed until after the normal corn planting time or until the ground was well warmed. Another important step which every grower followed was to inoculate the seed. This is important in Kansas for quick growing and for full benefit from the nitrogen-gathering power of soybean plants.

D. W. Ekhoft, Bluff City, plowed early and then worked the ground. Early in June, following a good rain, he listed half of his field shallow and drilled the other part. "The beans did fine," he said, "and stood the dry weather well. When they were about 8 inches high the hoppers moved in and stripped them, but they didn't bother them until they had the corn cleaned up." Jackrabbits didn't cause any damage. Mr. Ekhoft said he thinks he would have had a good crop of beans except for the hoppers. Since hoppers are not usually damaging, he has enough faith in soybeans to try them again.

Experiences of other co-operators were somewhat similar. Rabbits damaged Ed Riffel's crop some, near Stockton, but only on the ends of the field. He planted as for corn and the plants were up in 3 days. Veat Jilka, Ellsworth county, planted (Continued on Page 15)

The Pictures:

- 1—Soybeans on L. M. Simpson's farm, Norwich, 30 days after planting. The corn at the right "fired" nearly a month before the soybeans began to wilt.
- 2—This young farmer, Leo Paulsen, Cloud county, grew the excellent seed purchased by Kansas Farmer for the 10 trial fields. He grew it on medium-fertile upland in the summer of 1935, and the bean crop averaged 15 bushels to the acre.
- 3—Counties in which the 5-acre soybean fields were put out in Kansas Farmer's trial plantings, and the location in each county, are indicated by the black dots. These fields are in the area just a little farther west than where soybeans already have been proved well adapted.
- 4—L. M. Simpson, Kingman county, and his daughter, starting the planting of his soybean field. The ground is well tilled and he is using a regular 3-row lister.



Crop Insurance, Not Price Insurance

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

ONE of the interesting subjects to be considered by the next Congress will be crop-insurance. This to me is not a new subject. I have been thinking and writing about it occasionally for years.

Crop insurance should not be confounded with price insurance. Price insurance would be, in my opinion, utterly impossible and unfair. But it has seemed to me that a nation-wide crop-yield insurance plan might be worked out and finally after experimentation made practical. However, it also seems to me that it will be a very difficult law to write and if not very carefully drawn it will prove to be worse than no law at all.

Also, it will be well not to undertake too much at a time. Let Congress try its hand on the single crop of wheat. Presumably the insurance money will be obtained by a levy of so much an acre, and presumably the rates will vary according to the climatic risks. Also, I am of the opinion that the assessment cannot be made compulsory nor do I think it should be. If a farmer does not wish to insure his crop, preferring to take his own risk and carry his own insurance, he should not be compelled to insure under any new plan.

Gambling Is Increasing

THERE is pretty conclusive evidence that gambling is on the increase. A writer by the name of McLellan, who has given the matter an intensive study, or at least says he has, puts out some rather startling figures. He estimates that the total amount of money wagered in the United States in 1935, was about 6,600 million dollars. He estimates the amount wagered in legalized race track gambling at 500 million dollars, while 1 billion 500 million dollars were wagered at illicit gambling joints called "horse parlors." About 1 billion dollars were invested in sweepstake lotteries and 100 million dollars in racing tip-sheets supposed to supply "inside dope." This makes a total of about 3 billion 100 million dollars wagered legally and illegally on horse racing. The remaining 3 billion 500 million dollars were distributed between "poor men's lotteries"—policy slips, numbers and baseball and football lotteries. About 2 billion dollars are wagered in these and about 1 billion 500 million dollars in unorganized gambling such as football and baseball contests, prize fights, golf, marathon dancing, and elections. While these are called unorganized, McLellan says they are controlled by professional gamblers.

There has been a great increase in gambling since the beginning of the depression. This is attributed to the fact that the professional gamblers persuaded legislators and business men that one sure way out of the depression was to let people gamble legally, then tax their wagers and apply the vast sums collected in taxes to the problems of relief and recovery. The results in that direction, however, have been disappointing. The tax yield from legalized race track gambling in 1935, was a little less than 7 million dollars, an increase of only 1 million dollars over 1934, altho the amount legally wagered in 1935 was 500 million dollars as against 174 million 54 thousand dollars in 1934.

Here, however, is the most astounding statement in Mr. McLellan's findings. He declares that out of a grand total of 6 billion 600 million dollars, only 600 million dollars were paid back to winning bet-

More or Less Modern Fable

AN ALECKY youth from the city, while visiting the country, saw a beautiful cone hanging from the limb of a tree, and said, "I will take this beautiful work of nature home as a souvenir." An aged farmer who was sowing turnip seed near by remarked: "If I was you, young feller, I would let that suvner business out."

But the youth, thinking the aged man merely was a superannuated jay, did not heed his words but reached up with his cane and knocked the cone from the limb. When he came to, the aged farmer who was anointing, with horse liniment, the places where the hornets had hit him, remarked with slow but distinct speech: "If you had taken my advice young feller, you wouldn't have had so much practical experience but you would have looked a heap purtier."

Sally McDee and Reddy O'Lee

ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

I'll tell ye a story of Sally McDee
A damsel of beauty, and Reddy O'Lee.
Who met her and asked her to marry one day.

She laughed at his offer and told him
"Nay! Nay!"

Says Reddy O'Lee, "If my love you thus spurn

"And if for my presence you no longer yearn,

"I'll go hang myself in the forest today!"
But she laughed at his offer still saying,

"Nay! Nay!"

He got a stout rope which he tied to a limb

The other end circling the slim neck of him;

His horse went from under and never came back

But his feet touched the ground ere the rope took the slack.

Then Sally espying the play he had made
Twittered softly, "Yoo-hoo this girl's not afraid."

Then trilled as she ran to the river bank down

"As the creek bed is dry I will wade in and drown."

(Copyright, 1936)

ters and to governmental agencies in taxes. This seems incredible, but I am quoting Mr. McLellan's figures.

"Many people have believed," says Mr. McLellan, "that gambling puts money into circulation thru the channels of legitimate trade. This is true to a limited extent, but most of the winnings that remain in the hands of professional gamblers and of those who control gambling establishments, go to extend their operations, to pay for protection and to pay an underworld which thrives on crime. And business pays the bulk of crime's cost in property loss, higher insurance rates and more costly police departments which, despite the increased cost, remain woefully inefficient."

Costly Political Campaigns

WE HAVE passed thru a long-drawn-out and very expensive political campaign. The probability is that the result would have been the same if no campaign had been made. Mr. Roosevelt no doubt would have been re-elected but certainly not by any larger electoral vote than he has been after this intense and expensive campaign.

The political campaign which raged for 4 months cost at least ten million dollars; counting the cost of the 48 state campaigns and the thousands of subordinate campaigns in the various counties, townships and cities. I have no doubt the aggregate expense exceeded ten million dollars. I am referring, however, especially to the national campaign. If the final result would have been the same without a campaign, why waste the ten million dollars? That is a lot of money.

Indeed, there seems to me some valid arguments in favor of holding the election without a campaign in addition to the saving. Political campaigns never are fair. The managers of the political parties always appeal to the emotions more than to the intellects of the voters. Their arguments always are special pleadings, sometimes utter falsehoods and very often half truths. Never has this been more evident than in the campaign just closed. Take, for example, the story that was scattered thruout the nation claiming that the schools of Kansas are in wretched condition and that Governor Landon was responsible for it. Now the originators of the story knew that it was utterly false, but they also knew that it would appeal to the emotions of thousands of voters, for here in the United States we set a high value on our educational system.

The fault was not all on one side. No doubt misrepresentations were made on the other side. As a result of our campaign methods the passions and prejudices of millions of voters were stirred up and that is not the proper frame of mind in which to cast a vote. It would have been better if, after the various platforms were made and the candidates nominated in June, there had been no further campaign. Of course, a great many voters will vote their prejudices in any event, but they would at least be in a calmer frame of mind if there was none of the fanfare and hullabaloo of the ordinary campaign. And certainly an election of that sort would not leave behind it the bitterness that follows such campaigns as the one we have so recently passed thru.

In Defense of the Onion

BEING an onion lover myself, I am interested in the report that there has been organized in New York an "Onion anti-defamation committee." Of course, the onion is strong enough to defend itself. Our experience has been that in a contest between the onion and its critics, whenever it came to close grips, the critics had to yield. Of course, they could go off somewhere and engage in scurrilous remarks and say what they would like to do to the rampant breath of the onion eater, but they did not dare tackle the onion eater in a personal combat. However, it is only fair to say that the producers of this succulent and tasty vegetable have, in deference to the objectors to its fragrance, gradually toned it down by careful breeding until some of the varieties have virtually none of the original odor of the progenitors of the onion tribe.

What Is a Legal Fence?

A and B live on adjoining farms between which a hedge makes the division fence. A claims the hedge which he says was set by the man who homesteaded the place. He has cut the hedge, taking for his own use, wood and posts. B wants a dividing fence. A says that B must pay for and build same at his own expense. A claims that the hedge is on his land a matter of 2 or 3 feet. What is the law on the matter of line fencing?—G. R. F.

A hedge fence is not a legal fence unless it has been so voted by the electors of the various counties. That is to say, each county may determine whether hedge fences are legal. Section 416, of Chapter 29, of the revised statutes, reads in part as follows:

"Upon a petition being presented to the county commissioners of any county, signed by a majority of the legal voters of said county as shown by the number of votes cast at the last general election, they shall by proclamation, call an election to be held at a general election for township and county officers, and shall submit to the electors the question to adopt or reject the hedge law; and upon the ballots shall be written or printed, 'For the hedge law,' 'Against the hedge law.' If a majority of the votes are for such law, they (the county commissioners) shall declare such law to be in full force and effect."

The following kinds of fence are declared to be legal by our statute:

"Post and rails, posts and palings, posts and planks, posts and wire, rail fences commonly known as 'worm fences', turf fences with ditches on each side of the fence, stone fences, hedge fences when so ordered by vote of the people of the county, barb wire fences composed of three barb wires fastened on posts set not more than 2 rods apart, the top wire to be not less than 44 nor more than 48 inches from the ground and the bottom wire not more than 24 nor less than 18 inches from the ground, the third wire to be equidistant between the top and bottom wires. In townships where hogs are permitted to run at large there shall be 3 additional barbed wires, the lower wire to be not more than 4 inches from the ground, the other 2 to be placed at equal distances apart, or nearly so, between the lowest wire and the lower wire of the regular 3 barbed wire fence. In case slats are fastened to the wires between the posts not more than 12 feet apart, the posts in such case may be set not more than 48 inches apart."

If this hedge was planted on the land of A, it belonged with the land just like any other trees or shrubbery grown on the land. If it is used for a fence the owner of it may either require the adjacent landowner to pay for and keep up his half of it, providing, of course, that it has been made a legal fence. Or if the adjoining landowner does not wish to pay for and maintain his share of the hedge fence he may build his half of any other kind of lawful fence, while the owner of the hedge may continue to use it as his part of the division fence.

For an answer to a legal question, enclose a 3-cent stamped self-addressed envelope with your question to T. A. McNeal, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Questions answered only for subscribers.

Please notify us promptly of any change in address. No need to miss a single issue of Kansas Farmer. If you move, just drop a card, giving old and new addresses, to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Farm Matters as I See Them

Farmers Can Get Results

ONE of the results of the recent national election, which has not been emphasized to any great extent, is that in effect the Federal government has been empowered, in fact instructed, to formulate a national agricultural policy.

As a matter of fact, this result was assured by the actions of the two major political parties in writing their 1936 party platforms. As pointed out at the time, both parties declared the farm problem a national problem, an economic problem, a non-partisan problem, and pledged themselves to treat it along these lines.

The Republican platform emphasized state rather than national control; placed more emphasis on benefit payments being limited to the family-size farm; declared against the reciprocal trade agreements.

The Democratic party platform, while less specific on these points, was a pledge to continue and improve the general principles of the present national program.

So that, as a matter of fact, however the election turned the next administration was pledged to formulate a national farm program, and provide the machinery for carrying it into effect.

It now is up to the farmers of the nation, as I see it, to insist that the national farm program shall be in line with policies formulated and plans worked out by farmers themselves, to the greatest extent possible.

It is true that we have the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act as the basis from which to start. But this act contains much that is of an emergency nature; it has been hastily drawn and enacted, as was made necessary by the exigencies of the situation. Also it does not give due weight to the interests of the dairy and beef cattle industry, and its financial benefits do not go in sufficient measure to those farmers who have been following sound conservation policies of their own accord in past years.

These defects should be remedied.

In the interest of the national welfare, as well as in the interest of agriculture and of farmers, the time has come to formulate a permanent, not just an emergency, national agricultural policy.

This policy should embrace a long range farm program. The program should be well coordinated, not only as affecting the different branches of agriculture, but as among the national, regional, state and local units. It should be a common sense program. It should provide stability of income, include provision for farm-

ers themselves co-operating in organizing to formulate and later to administer the program. It should consider agriculture as a manner of life as well as a means of making a living.

I believe the time is ripe for concerted and effective co-operation along these lines. The national administration is in sympathy with the aspirations and needs of agriculture. Congress is in sympathy with those needs and aspirations. It is my judgment that Congress is willing and eager for farmers themselves to participate in formulating and administering such a program.

I would like to see a national agricultural council, with representatives actually elected by farmers themselves, starting with the township representation, organized to deal with the farm program. I believe such a plan could be worked out, and that such a council could be organized and that it would carry weight with the Congress.

The program itself should provide:

A sound soil conservation program, with necessary benefit payments to induce individual farmers to co-operate. This should include general supervision and control of erosion, promote the growing of soil conserving crops, the re-establishment of grass lands, the reclamation of marginal lands as these become necessary to national needs. Pending the need of farm products from such lands, a national program including reforestation, lake and pond building, national land preserves, is in order.

Adequate financing of agriculture at low interest rates is a necessity.

Whether or not we like it, we will face periods when lack of a balanced production—balanced to meet market demands—will ruin farm prices. That will have to be taken into account. Also to be given due weight is the interest of consumers—a national program that ignores the rights and needs of both producers and consumers must fail in the long run.

I am in favor of a sound plan for crop insurance; a plan that will utilize surpluses in good years to offset shortages in bad years can be worked out that will benefit producers and consumers, instead of allowing speculators to reap unearned benefits from these production cycles.

My own view is that the more such a program is localized and decentralized in its administration, the better it will be for all.

The extent to which the national farm program is formulated by farmers, and later operated by farmers, is largely up to farmers themselves. If they organize to get results, they can get the results. If farmers do not do this job, there are others who will do it for them—and for themselves.

Signs of Improvement

I THINK we can look forward from our farms and our industries to better things, improved conditions. I can pick out signs here and there which make me believe in this. For example, the farmward trek is at an end. After showing large increases in America's farm population during the peak depression years, the Department of Agriculture reports that slowly increasing opportunities in industrial centers have brought the farmward movement almost to a standstill. You see, before the onslaught of hard times there was a rush back to the safety of the farm. That proves how dependable agriculture is. And I believe it teaches the growing generation on the farm, the security of living on the land. That is a very valuable fact for our young folks to keep in their minds.

Now increasing opportunities in industry will cull out a lot of misfits in agriculture, and will put them back into work where they will not be misfits. That is good for them in every way. It builds their morale. And they again become good cash customers of agriculture. Such a culling process fortunately leaves those most capable to man our agriculture on the farms. It is good for them. It builds their morale. And it makes them better cash customers of industry.

I am encouraged over the widespread interest in soil and moisture saving. Also in the promise of agricultural research. Trained scientists are making better quality possible in livestock and crops production, and thereby lowering our costs. Great strides will be made along these lines in the near future. And I am sure the cities will be ready to buy these better farm products at satisfactory prices.

Business reports a better trend, also. Alexander Hamilton Institute says "conditions are generally favorable," and that freight car loadings will reach a new recovery peak in 1936. Railroads had faith in recovery this year, because in the first 9 months they bought far more locomotives, freight cars and steel rail than they did in all of 1935. Authentic reports show that increased shipment of goods from industrial states to farming states has about kept pace with the increase in the national farm income.

I have been in a great many towns and cities in the last few months and have noted the increase in the number of folks who are buying things. You have seen it, too. Well, it proves we are expecting better times. We found out we can pull in our belts when that is necessary. And it is quite as important to let them out a notch or two when times ease up.

Arthur Capper

Farm Income to Climb Higher Next Year

FARM families will enjoy a higher level of living in 1937, resulting from a marked improvement of farm income, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the annual outlook report.

Briefly the bureau says that the 1936 gross cash income from agriculture is continuing the upward trend begun in 1933, and, according to preliminary estimates, represents an increase of about 11 per cent over 1935. This general increase in 1936 is expected despite the severe drought. Probably much of the effect of this drought on income and resources will not be felt until 1937 and its influence on farm income will be chiefly regional. The outlook for 1937 income from agriculture the country over is a continuation of the upward trend of 1933-36, the bureau states.

The average price of commodities and services used in farm production will average a little higher next year, according to the bureau. Wage rates will rise with the continuance of the upward trend in the demand for work-

ers in non-agricultural activities, and with the greater demand for hired farm workers that is likely to result from more nearly normal crop and livestock production. Prices for seed already have advanced sharply. Feed prices will be materially higher the first half of the year than in 1936, or until the harvest of the 1937 crop replenishes the present reduced supplies.

Expect Wider Fertilizer Use

Farm wage rates are expected to continue in 1937 the slow rise of the last 3 years. If the increase anticipated in building activity during the coming year is realized, it doubtless will be accompanied by a slight increase in prices paid by farmers for building materials. Farm machinery prices during 1937 are expected to remain at about the 1936 levels. Prices for fertilizer in 1937, the bureau believes, may average somewhat higher than in 1936 but not greatly different from the 1910-14 average, and sales of fertilizer during the 1936-37 season are

expected to be considerably larger than a year earlier and the largest since 1929-30.

Total meat supplies will be smaller in the calendar year 1937 than in the preceding year and probably as small as in 1935. The reduction will be more pronounced in pork and in better grades of beef. As further improvement in consumer demand for meats in 1937 is in prospect, the general level of livestock and meat prices is expected to be higher in 1937 than in 1936 and higher than for several years. Even under favorable conditions for feed production in 1937, 1938 and 1939, it scarcely seems probable the total slaughter supplies will reach a level equal to the 1930-34 average before 1940. With such a feed-grain production in the next few years, and if livestock production is in the reduced volume that now appears likely, the position of livestock producers in general will be relatively more favorable than that of cash grain farmers.

Cattle numbers at the beginning of 1937 are expected to be somewhat

smaller than those of a year earlier and considerably smaller than the peak of 3 years earlier, but will be larger than the January 1 average of the last 15 years. The decrease in numbers since 1934 has been largely in the areas most severely affected by the droughts of 1934 and 1936, the bureau reports. Even with smaller cattle numbers than a year ago, there will be enough to supply an inspected slaughter of cattle and calves larger than the 10-year average, 1924-33, with no reduction in numbers. But the general trend in numbers is likely to be upward in the next few years. Because of reduced hog supplies in prospect for the next 2 years, the cattle industry will be in a rather favorable position even if slaughter supplies should be large. But if hog production is increased to anything like its normal level in the next two years, and if in the meantime cattle numbers also increase, the situation of cattle producers will then be less favorable than it is expected to be during 1937 and

(Continued on Page 15)

Fresh Meats and Vegetables From Cold Storage Lockers

RENTING locker space in local cold storage houses for keeping the farm family's meat and fresh vegetable supply, is a new development which started in the Midwestern states. It is of intense interest and value to farmers and their wives.

A good example is the Train Produce Company, of Lindsborg, a relatively small concern, locally owned in a town of 2,000. In 1933, J. A. Train, the proprietor, decided to install some lockers to help cut his expense and to accommodate a few of his customers. He built 122 and the response was so great that he enlarged the cold storage room and locker capacity to 601.

Rental charge on these lockers runs from \$6 to \$15 a year. All but 150 of the 601 are in use now and 99 per cent of them are used by farmers. The lockers are made of heavy screen. Air circulates thru them in the cooler, and each one has a padlock on it. Occasionally one sees a notice on a locker stating that the rent is due.

One of the rules is that fish, smoked meat or cantaloupes must not be stored. These might taint other foods. The farmer brings in his beef, pork or chickens, ready to cool. They are cooled for 24 to 48 hours, then frozen and finally placed in the locker. As much food as one wishes may be placed in each locker, but there is a charge for cooling, cutting, wrapping and freezing.

The convenience made possible by the central refrigeration plan is great. Farmers may have fresh beef, chicken, lamb or pork any time of year, in addition to cured pork and canned meats they keep at home. Saving in this plan is enormous, too, when compared with cost of meats at city meat counters.

One of the fruits Mr. Train has kept successfully ever since the spring of 1935 is fresh strawberries. He has used some every month and reports they are fine. He also has corn on the cob and fresh corn off the cob which has been frozen since 1935. They are thawed out slowly and seem to retain most of their original flavor.

Jersey Breeders Meet

The annual meeting of the Kansas Jersey Cattle Club was held in Topeka last week. Members at the 2-day meeting, made inspection tours of several Jersey herds in Shawnee and surrounding counties. Lynn Copeland, New York, a representative of the American Jersey Cattle Club, main speaker at the dinner meeting which climaxed the first day, said that grade herds are being improved more rapidly than the purebreds and recommends a continuous year after year testing of herds. Other speakers at the annual dinner included Paul Potter, Springfield, Mo., secretary of the Missouri Jersey Cattle Club; G. W. Atkeson, Kansas State College, dairy division; Carl Francisco, Edna, president, and D. L. Wheelock, Clay Center, secretary of the Kansas club.

Officers of the club were re-elected at the closing session. They are: Carl Francisco, Edna, president, and D. L. Wheelock, Clay Center, secretary. Directors are Charles Copeland, Waterville; Roy Gilliland of Denison; Ted Fashner of the Hall-Mark farm near Martin City, Mo., and Albert Knoepfel of Colony.

Course for Co-op Managers

A short course for training managers of co-operatives will begin November 30, 1936, at Kansas State College, Manhattan, provided 15 students send in advance registrations. There will be a fee of \$5, which must be sent to the College not later than November 25, 1936. The short course will recess for the Christmas holidays on December 19, beginning again on January 4, then closing on January 30, 1937. This gives 7 weeks of instruction. The courses total 16 recitation and laboratory periods a week. The courses offered in the short course are:

The Nature of Our Economic System.
Principles of Co-operation.
Business Organization and Management for Co-operatives.
Accounting for Co-operatives.
Problems in Co-operative Endeavor.
Lectures on Co-operation.

It is expected that each student will

take all of the courses offered. The registration fee of \$5 is to cover cost of materials supplied to students, and other incidental expenses. This is the established policy of Kansas state educational institutions. No other fees will be charged by the College. If fewer than 15 advance enrollments are received by November 25, 1936, any fees received will be returned.

Kansas Orange Wins

Results of sorghum variety tests in Rice county this year may indicate which kind of seed to buy for 1937 planting. Charles Wilson and Roy Williams, of Little River, carried out the tests. Earl sumac weighed out 7.3 tons to the acre; Pink kafir, 7.3 tons; Black-hull kafir, 8 tons; Atlas, 8.6 tons; Kansas orange, 9.85 tons. This was silage weight basis. The seed was not mature enough to harvest.

Winter Poultry Tricks

With well-matured pullets the conventional system of feeding by keeping a good laying mash and grain constantly before them in open hoppers, or limiting the grain by feeding it once or twice daily, is commonly practiced. When satisfactory production cannot be obtained by this system of feeding, a crumbly mash, use of artificial lights, or both, may be employed. However, it usually is desirable to hold in reserve some of these practices until cold weather arrives to stimulate production or to prevent a decline in production.

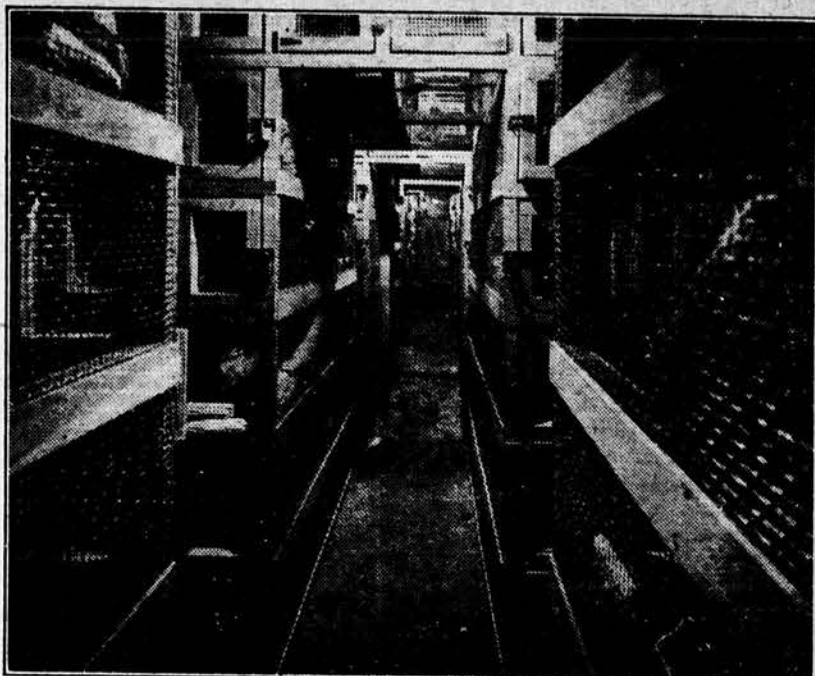
Phosphate Paid on Wheat

Weather conditions for 30 days before wheat maturity, were quite dry in North Central Kansas last spring. But a fertilizer test conducted by Lyle Angelo, Miltonvale, showed up in favor of the fertilized wheat. That drilled with phosphate yielded 25.6 bushels an acre and had a test weight of 56.2. In comparison, wheat drilled without phosphate made 18.7 bushels and tested 53.5. This certainly indicates, Mr. Angelo believes, that phosphate fertilizer pays big dividends on the upland soil he farms.

Growing Spinach by the Carload

AT LEAST 100 carloads of high grade spinach were grown in the gardening section between Kansas City and Olathe this fall. "It is three or four times the largest crop we ever have produced here," said A. L. Zeiger, railroad agent at Lenexa. Four big new loading docks were built at Lenexa to handle the crop. Most of the spinach moving by rail goes to Chicago, New York and Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Verstraete, Lenexa, are gardeners and spinach producers. They planted 15 acres late in August and began harvest late in October. Spinach requires cool weather and most of it is produced in the fall. The crop is picked by hand. Mr. Verstraete had been selling his crop in Kansas City at prices ranging from \$1 a bushel at the beginning of the sea-



View in Train Produce cold storage locker room, Lindsborg, where farmers from 20 miles around keep their meats, fruits and vegetables fresh. In one can be seen corn on the cob, while most of them contain wrapped cuts of meat.

Wallace Works on Farm Plan

WORK has begun on a vast federal crop insurance plan. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace met with representatives of stock and mutual insurance companies soon after election, and then called in members of the grain trade. This was followed by a conference of 100 farm leaders.

The secretary announced the proposed crop insurance plan would not replace crop benefit payments now made under the Soil Conservation Act. His belief is that payments in case of crop losses should be made in "kind" from storage stocks of grain and feed, which brings in the idea of the "ever-normal" granary.

Information has filtered from the Department of Agriculture that an amendment to the Soil Act will be sought this winter, to place its administration permanently in the hands of the Federal government. Under the law, this power would have gone to the states after 1937.

There also is an inclination to try to put the soil program on a self-sup-

porting basis, since it now is being paid for out of the national treasury, by act of Congress. There also is some question as to how the levy could be made so as not to be unconstitutional as was the AAA tax.

Failure of states to set up "48 little AAA's" to take over the farm program in 1938, was said to have influenced the decision to seek revision of the present conservation act, passed by Congress as a substitute for the original AAA program.

A check-up shows that only four Southern states—Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina and Alabama—have passed legislation which would set up state production control plans to share in federal benefit payments after next year. AAA officials believe most states have been holding back expecting some new federal move.

To convince the public that production control is a national necessity, Secretary Wallace seems inclined to endorse unrestrained crop production for 1937. He said the administration will press for crop insurance legislation and some changes in the present Soil Conservation Act, under which, he added, 500 million dollars would be paid farmers next season.

But despite the recent urgings of the conference of farm leaders at Washington, Wallace asserted the Administration would not ask this Congress for production control.

"That is a matter for Congress and the farmers," he said, adding that drought and high prices have caused many farmers to want unrestrained production next year. He expressed belief "they would fill their bins and big surpluses probably would push down prices. With normal weather and large production of wheat and corn next year, I think just about everybody in the United States would then favor some kind of production control."

The Secretary said that crop insurance and some plan for loans to farmers on stored crops, together with some changes in the present Soil Conservation Act, appeared to be the extent of next year's program.

A crop insurance hearing likely will be held before the middle of December. Meanwhile, the Southern Great Plains drought committee, in a meeting at Oklahoma City, with Samuel Wilson of Topeka, Kan., presiding, decided that farm production curtailment as a policy should be abandoned in this region except under certain conditions and contracting of new debts and unsound seed loans, should be discouraged.

Their report was submitted to Morris L. Cooke, Washington, chairman of the National Drought committee.

It said further, "Seed loans should be made only when soil moisture conditions and preparation and productivity give promise that a crop may be matured. New feed loans should be made only in time of emergency. Curtailment of production should be abandoned as a policy in this region, except as incident to the elimination of planting under conditions which involve undue risk of loss."



Mr. and Mrs. Julius Verstraete, Lenexa, one of 34 families in this neighborhood specializing in spinach growing. Here they are harvesting a load to go to the city.

Crop Insurance—Bright Future— Barley Minded—Tricked on Seed

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

WE HAVE insurance covering loss by fire, wind and other elements. The lives of the greatest number of people in the nation's history are insured, leaving a substantial sum to the beneficiaries; more and more carry accident insurance. Why not crop insurance for the farmer? For years the business of farming has been called the greatest gamble on earth. When we plant we know not what the harvest will be; it may be a bumper yield, it may not be sufficient to repay even the cost of plowing. A system of moderate insurance, sufficient to insure a return of the actual cost of preparing the ground, planting and cultivating the crop would be fine. It would go a long way toward taking the gamble out of farming, and to this extent I am heartily for it. A reserve fund, safely guarded and invested by the government, and to which we could contribute without financial difficulty in normal crop seasons, would always insure that when we plant in the spring we could, at least, expect a small sum for it in the fall.

Will Be Voluntary Plan

Of course, this plan, if it ever is tried by the U. S. farmer, will be entirely voluntary. We can go into it or not, just as we decide. This is as it should be, and as it always will be in the good old U. S. A. Talk of regimentation is piffle and entirely lacking in sound foundation. We farmers of America never will be regimented by our government, and we never have had a government that has thought of attempting such a thing. If anything even approaching the first elements of regimentation of the farmer has existed it has taken place in our marketing system, whereby we are told what the price shall be when we sell, and likewise when we buy.

Farming Area Would Be Zoned

And so, as a leveling off measure, I can see much to commend in a voluntary crop insurance system of nationwide scope, strictly and efficiently governed by some branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Of course, rates for those participating must vary according to location. The farming area would have to be zoned, with rates varying according to the zone. The corn farmer, for instance, living in the heart of the Corn Belt centering possibly in Illinois has a much surer chance of harvesting a 100 per cent crop of corn than has the farmer living on the higher, dryer western rim of the Corn Belt. The producer of winter wheat living in the district centering in Kansas likewise has the better chance for the 100 per cent crop of wheat than does the farmer living along the rim of this great winter Wheat Belt of our nation. So, folks, do not look upon crop insurance as a fantastic dream. It is something that can be worked out, if the right start is made from the right angle.

Worth All It Costs

Altho the corn crop in this section was a complete failure so far as grain produced was concerned, the yield of wheat was spotted, with pastures and hay far below normal, the average farmer now is looking toward the future with hope and confidence that everything is going to turn out all right. A good "all around crop," most

folks believe, which will sell at higher than average prices, will make Old Man Depression the Forgotten Man. The present feeling is so optimistic as to crop conditions and high price prospects that many are saying the depression already is over. True, we have some farmers who are on WPA work, but they are giving an honest day's work for every day they are on the job, so the result of their labor is going to be worth to the communities all that it costs. The two major projects that are coming to us as community assets are large ponds and well-surfaced farm-to-market roads.

So We Change Our Crops

Many here are becoming more and more "barley minded." The acreage now growing barley has jumped from nothing 3 years ago. The demand for the popular "Missouri Beardless" variety could not be supplied, so many who planned for a few acres of barley have none because they could not get the seed of their choice, otherwise the acreage would have been greater than it is. This is a very early maturing variety, said to be so early it matures ahead of any possible damage by chinchbugs. This makes it of added value to the southeast quarter of the state where we sometimes do have the chinchbugs to consider, and any small grain crop that gets out of the way this early in the season will find a place on almost every farm. Just now those who have barley are getting great pasture from it. For this purpose alone it seems the equal of rye, while its early spring grain crop puts it far out ahead of rye for hog feed.

Grew Johnson Grass Instead

A neighbor of mine hopes for a winter of extremely low temperatures for one reason only—to kill the start of Johnson grass in kafir seed bought from an itinerant truck driver. The noticeable scattering of seed mixed with a beautiful quality of so-called Oklahoma grown kafir was represented to be Sudan grass, but, alas, it grew to be Johnson grass, a root spreading pest difficult to get rid of. Thus pure seed laws—and we have some very stringent ones in Kansas—do not always protect. Someone has said that labels cannot tell the truth when dishonest folks shift labels from the bags where they belong to bags where they do not belong. Very true.

An End to Fence Breaking

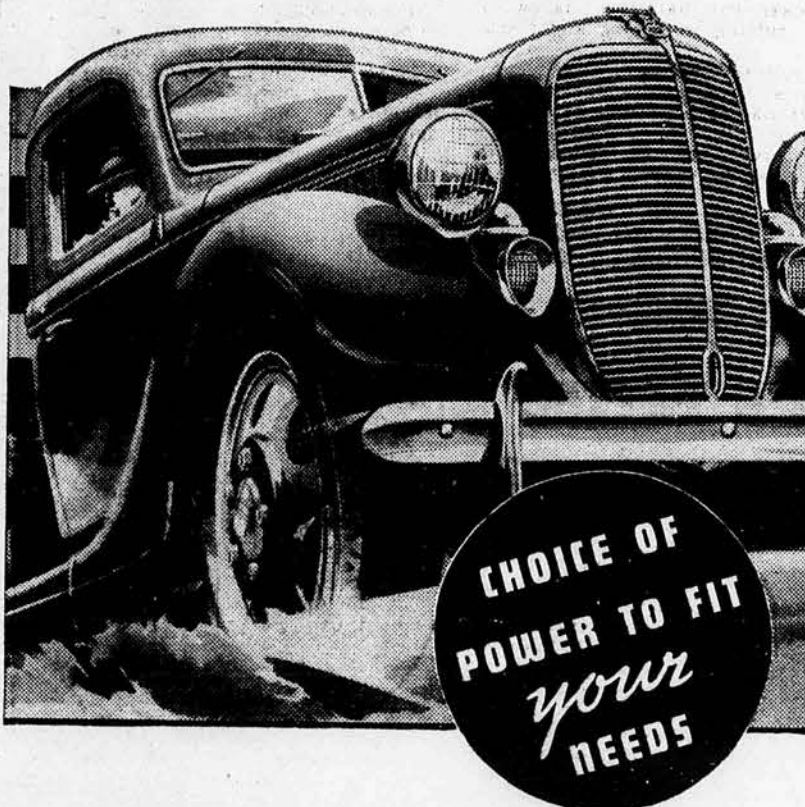
A cousin of mine writes that he recently watched, with great satisfaction, a fence-breaking cow of his go up against a lone wire needed to make a newly erected electric fence. To use the common expression, "Once is enough." That one wire now does what four tightly strung wires did not do without the "juice." Another user tells me that more than one "charged" wire is needed for hogs. It is hog nature to go in the direction headed whenever anything tingles him, so he often bolts—always with a squeal—right past a single wire. Two or three are needed to convince the hog the way of the transgressor is unpleasant when "hot" wires are ahead. Sheep, he says, are easily turned after being sheared, but with long wool they have a protection that serves as a semi-insulation. Horses and cattle, however, are easily turned by the one wire.

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Borden has been selling milk products to the world since the turn of the century. Borden men along with others are working every day in home and foreign markets to increase still further, the use of milk and milk products.

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Comfortable arctics with all-rubber or cloth tops; one to six buckle heights.

How a U. S. Farmer Sees Things On the Other Side of the Ocean

ROBERT C. VANCE

Here is the third article in the travel series by Mr. Vance.

WISHING to get out in the country to see rural life in Norway at first hand, I applied to the United States consul for an interpreter. Over the telephone the consul got in touch with a young Norwegian employed as a clerk in the consular office who was then on his vacation. The next morning this young chap drove up to my hotel in a light car and we started for the country.

Altho the interpreter spoke excellent English, we still had some difficulty in making our minds mesh gears. He wished to show me the large country estates while I was interested in the small farmers who do their own field work. We finally compromised on the farm of Herr Musingset, some 15 kilometers out from the city of Oslo.

There are 1,200 acres in the Musingset farm, but because of the rough and rugged country, only 300 acres can be cultivated. Most of the cultivated land is in a small mountain valley and there are some small fields where the mountain has been terraced and the lower side of the field is held with a stone retaining wall. It is no uncommon sight in Norway to see wheat and barley growing in plots of less than 1/2-acre, which have been terraced on some mountain side.

Despite the size of his farm, Herr Musingset is a "working farmer," and his farming is planned so that he is working 365 days of the year. We found him burning brush.

Keep Busy Sawing Lumber

There is a small sawmill on the farm and during the long Norwegian winters, Herr Musingset keeps himself and his three hired men busy in the woods or sawing dimension lumber, which finds a ready market in Oslo. Logging operations are conducted to conserve the young trees. Slashings are carefully winnowed and burned. Herr Musingset is the third member of his family to operate this farm. There will be as much timber ready for the mill when he turns it over to his son as there was when he took it over.

The farm is electrified. All buildings are lighted and there are small motors to run the root choppers and feed grinders. Electricity is a government monopoly in Norway and the rates are low. Herr Musingset told me that his total electric bill is \$100 a year.

Wheat, barley, root crops and hay are raised on the cultivated acres. The day I visited the farm, the men were opening up the wheat fields with cradles. Norwegian thrift does not permit horses to drag a binder thru standing grain in making the first round. On account of the small area in many of the terraced fields, much of the grain is harvested with cradles and much of the hay is cut with a scythe. As there is a great deal of rain during the summer months, curing hay offers a real problem. Posts are set in the ground in long rows and strands of light wire strung. The hay, a mixture of timothy and clover, then is hung over the wires to dry.



Herr Musingset keeps a herd of 25 dairy cows and the milk is delivered daily to the Milk Central in Oslo. There was a good American-made automobile in the shed and an improved road passes the farm. Nevertheless, the automobile is not used to haul milk; the daily delivery is made by a son of one of the farm laborers, driving one horse to a light wagon.

Four years ago, Herr Musingset purchased a pair of silver foxes. From this pair he has developed an important sideline to his other farm activities. This year he has 170 fox kits. The pelts will be sold at the annual fur auction in Oslo. While some exceptionally fine pelts may bring as much as \$150, the average price is about \$40. The foxes are kept in chicken netting pens and are protected from the weather only by a roof. They are fed on whale meat brought in by a whaling fleet that headquarters in Oslo. Since it has resulted in a market for whale meat, fur farming has become as important to the "men who go down to the sea in ships" as it is to the men who raise the foxes.

Herr Musingset was willing to talk about his own farm, but I could not get him to venture any opinions in regard to the government's agricultural policy. "You should see my brother about that," he would say. "He is president of the Landbruksselskap for Akershus county. You will find him at his office in The Farmer's House in Oslo."

In the "Bundernes Has"

The Landbruksselskap is a combination of Farm Bureau, Farmers' Union and Agricultural Extension Service, as we know these activities in the United States. Half of the salaries of the president and his staff are paid by the Norwegian government and the balance is made up from membership fees of the organization. Offices are maintained in a large, four-story building known as the Bundernes Has, or Farmer's House, which is owned by the organization.

A part of the first floor is occupied by a theater. The plays produced are mostly woven around the old folk legends of the country. The players are amateurs recruited from the country districts. It is the ambition of the young folks from every local branch of the Landbruksselskap to produce a play good enough for this theater.

The interpreter and I ate lunch in a restaurant on the third floor. The food was plain but exceptionally good. It was served by waitresses in peasant dress.

(Continued on Page 14)



Attractive home and pretty daughter of a Norwegian farmer.

Pep Up Apple Exports—Better Varieties—Girdling Damage

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

APPLE export trade has pepped up some this fall. There has been an increased demand in all countries which have, in the past, looked to America for high quality fruit. A comparison of apple shipment figures to November 1, for the last 18 years, shows that a larger per cent of the total crop has been moved this year than at any time since the World War. Shiploads of our apples are leaving our shores every week in the fall and winter months, bound for foreign ports. England and continental markets use tremendous quantities, but South America, Africa and Asiatic countries also receive their quotas. Palestine, with its rapidly increasing Jewish population is becoming an important outlet for American apples.

In China the average citizen cannot afford to buy a whole apple at a time so they have a method of sale over there by which the apples are cut into portions and sold by the bite. We in America can buy a bushel of the finest apples with less sacrifice than is required of the poor Chinaman in buying a bite. But he knows that however small the piece of apple he eats, it will do him good both as a stimulant to the appetite and as help to his physical well-being.

Midwest Growers Are Lucky

Growers here in the Midwest can thank their lucky stars they are not faced with the problem the growers of the Northwest are up against at present. The dockhand's strike on the Pacific coast has tied up the export shipping of apples and pears from such ports as Seattle, Portland, Tacoma and Everett. But growers and shippers in the Yakima, Wenatchee and Hood River districts are determined to move their fruit despite the strike, and, using their own trucks, apples are diverted thru Vancouver and New Westminster, B. C. The railroads also are doing their share by reducing the freight rates to these Canadian ports which the exporters are assured will be kept open.

Shipments would be diverted to the Atlantic coast ports except for the fact that the strike may extend to those ports also. The rate via Atlantic ports to Europe is slightly higher than via the Panama canal, but the service is considerably quicker. Unless the British Columbia ports can be kept open, all foreign shipments will be shut off and this will mean more apples to be consumed by our domestic markets and this, of course, will have a depressing effect on the prices of our apples now in cold storage and yet to be sold. Happening just at the time of a steady improvement in apple export demand and a gradual price increase, this longshoremen's strike seems most unfortunate. It is just one of those things.

More Apple Trees Next Spring

Brisk demand, both foreign and domestic, and the consequent higher prices will encourage the setting of more apple trees next spring. What varieties to plant is a question of no little importance and it is not too early to begin thinking about it whether the starting of a new orchard is contemplated or the resetting of an old one.

There are so many varieties of superior quality now available that it would be folly to buy any of the obsolete varieties the markets no longer demand. Then there are the red bud sports of the popular and tried varieties that certainly no one would make a mistake in planting, altho they are a little more expensive. Pollination is another matter that should be given some thought before the new orchard is laid out, for some varieties are of no value as pollinizers while other varieties produce pollen of high germinability.

Fertilizer for Every Tree

Three major fall jobs have been completed on this farm. Following picking, the orchard was disked. Then a commercial fertilizer was applied around every tree that we thought was worthy and we have just finished pulling the dead trees. It never is such an easy matter to decide which trees should come out and which should be given another chance. In the old 60-acre orchard I marked 177 snags for the tractor to pull and should have blazed half that many more, but my conscience said no. A large per cent of these trees were entirely dead but some showed life in a limb or two.

One more thing to be done before winter sets in is to pull the grass away from the trees so the bob-tailed field mice will not have a chance to bed up against the trunks. Much damage is done by girdling when snows are deep if this is not looked after. We also put out poisoned wheat for these pesky rodents at this time of year. Our six house cats, too, prey on these mice; not a day goes by but at least one of them comes totting a mouse from the orchard.

Held Meetings in Orchards

Problems of vital concern to Doniphan county orchardists, such as drouth and winter injury, disease control, soil management and pruning, were discussed in a series of orchard field meetings conducted by H. L. Lobenstein, extension horticulturist, November 9, 10 and 11. The idea was to hold the meetings out in the orchards where the problems that came up could be demonstrated. This series of meetings represents a departure from the usual annual orchard schools which have been held in the county each winter for many years. On the first day demonstrations were conducted at the F. J. Franken orchard, the Mrs. A. B. Summs orchard and the orchard owned by the Doniphan County Orchard Company, Frank Carter, manager. The meetings were held at the orchards of L. R. Thomson, W. A. Gurwell and Pat McEnulty on the second day, and on the third day the orchards visited were those of Dan Moskau and E. V. Wakeman.

About 600 cars of apples were produced in Doniphan county this season, reports Paul R. LeGer, federal fruit inspector. He has been stationed here during the apple harvest. According to his estimate this was about one-third of a normal crop, or about 75 per cent of the 1935 crop.



Why strain eyes and waste money with old fashioned oil lamps?

No excuse to put up with it any more. That cheerful family scene pictured above is typical of over a million homes enjoying the blessing of modern white light through the use of ALADDIN MANTLE LAMPS. Homes are brighter and happier. Children do better in school. Parents read more comfortably. And get this important fact:

MODERN WHITE ALADDIN LIGHT IS REAL ECONOMY Burns 94% air, 6% oil—Saves Eyestrain too

In other words, it really is not so much a question of can you afford Aladdin light, as can you afford not to have it. It helps avoid eye strain from the dim yellow light of old fashioned lamps—which so often means the expense of examinations and of glasses.

Be sure it's Aladdin you get when you go to your dealer's. It gives you all these advantages:

Lights instantly. Burns common kerosene (coal oil). Gives white light approaching sunlight. SAFE. No odor, noise or smoke. No pressure to maintain. Simplicity itself. Children can run it. Tested and approved by the Board of Insurance Underwriters and Good Housekeeping Institute.

You'll like the new Aladdin models. Prices are very reasonable. The new shades are beautiful and colorful. Your dealer has a good selection of styles. If you don't know who your Aladdin dealer is, write us for his name and descriptive literature.

THE MANTLE LAMP COMPANY
223 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Aladdin
KEROSENE (COAL OIL)

Mantle Lamps



CURE Hams and Bacon this improved, safer way



NOW the famous Morton's Smoke-Salt Method of curing meat has been improved. You can have hams and shoulders that are perfectly cured, delicately pink and delicious in flavor.

Start the Cure Next to the Bone

With this improved Smoke-Salt, Tender-Quick Method hams and shoulders are cured from around the bone outward at the same time they are curing from the outside toward the bone. The result is a milder, finer flavored cure, yet a more positive and safer cure. All of the meat around the bone is just as sweet, firm and delicious as the outer meat. No part of the ham is over-cured or under-cured—it is mild, tender and delicious all the way through. And here's something of extra importance—the fat meat in heavy bacon can now be more tasty and appetizing than you ever thought possible. This year get a safer cure and finer flavored meat. Ask your dealer about Morton's Smoke-Salt, Tender-Quick Method.

FREE BOOK Tells All About Morton's Complete Meat-Curing Service

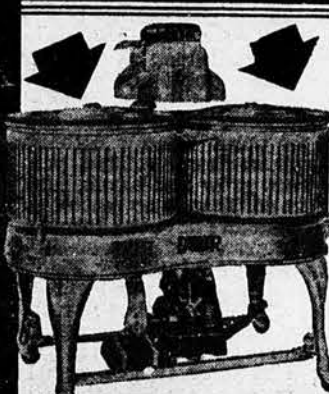
Before you butcher or cure meat, send for this new edition of "Meat Curing Made Easy"—64 pages of illustrated butchering and curing information—over 150 pictures showing every important step. Tells how to butcher, how to cure hams and bacon—how to make delicious sausage—how to keep the backbone, spare ribs, loin, etc.—how to cure beef, veal, mutton, lamb, wild game and poultry. Write for this new, valuable, free book today. Just send your name and address on a postcard and the book will be mailed you free and postpaid.

Morton's Smoke-Salt, Tender-Quick, Sausage Seasoning, Meat Pump, and Thermometer are sold by good dealers everywhere—ask your dealer for them—insist on the best cure if you want the best meat.

MORTON SALT CO., Morton Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Morton's COMPLETE MEAT CURING SERVICE

TWO TUBS WASHING AT the Same Time!



DEXTER DOUBLE TUB

Cuts YOUR washing time in two and it gets the clothes cleaner, with half the work. Does large family washings in about an hour without soaking, boiling or hand rubbing. Farm women want this washingest DEXTER Double Tub, because it does home laundry work so quickly... so easily... and because it is built for a lifetime of trouble-free service. Comes with power pulley... electric motor or built-in special Briggs and Stratton Gas motor.

Improved Dexter-built Wringers on Dexter Washers Only

Massive, rustless, one-piece Lynite Aluminum Frames. Balloon Rolls. "Flash" action release. Write for FREE booklet, "Cut Washing Time In Two".



THE DEXTER CO. Dept. KF-11 Fairfield, Iowa



Thanksgiving Grace

For daily bread and work to do,
For simple joys the whole year
thru,
For friends to trust and loads to
bear,
For earth and sky and all things
fair,
I thank thee, Father, as I
pray,
Thy grace on this Thanksgiv-
ing Day.

For what I sought but could not
win,
For strength sufficient to begin,
For all the discipline of pain,
For wise withholdings fraught
with gain,
I thank thee, Father, as I
pray,
Thy grace on this Thansgiv-
ing Day.

We Chat About Fashions

JANE ALDEN, Stylist



Jane Alden

Autumn to a styl-
ist-designer means
fashion shows to at-
tend, special fashion
releases to study,
cables from Paris
and London to scan
for the latest trends.
From this wealth of
new material, I have
penciled a few style
ideas especially for
you . . . style ideas
I thought you might
use in making over
old clothes, in buying
new ones, or in adding sparkle to your
autumn conversation!

Plaids . . . Tartan plaids, Scotch
plaids, bold and shy plaids . . . all
come rollicking forth this season. So
in the new gay scheme of fall clothes,
have yourself a plaid or plaid and solid
color combination outfit.

Some plaid ideas: An all plaid, two-
piece wool frock that buttons down
center front has broad shoulders, a
high round collar and full pleated skirt.
Brilliant plaid jacket with six-gored
dark wool skirt . . . wear with white
boyish-collared blouses. Plaid pleated
skirt, dark jacket with plaid revers. Or
the plaid skirt with dark velvetreen
jacket blouse and matching plaid
scarf.

Bustles aren't exactly coming back
but we're getting dangerously near in
some of the new jackets, short tunics
and blouses that flare out behind! And
recently, Vionnet, famous Parisian de-
signer, brought out a "hoop-skirted"
evening gown. The full skirt of this
velvet frock was spread over a tarla-
tan frame—the hem lined with stiffen-
ing! (Just a picturesque style note for
conversation. I do not believe in the
return of hoopskirts!)

At a Hollywood fashion show pre-
sented by designer Viola Dimmitt . . .
I was interested to note the gay movie
capital is launching culotte evening
skirts. This evening dress was in wine
tone taffeta, had a halter effect bodice
and a very full skirt designed like a
culotte . . . a culotte, in case you don't
know, is trousers that look like a skirt.
It is an extreme style that may be
comfortable but I forecast will never
become popular. After all, men like
their women in romantic, feminine
evening clothes or in the direct op-
posite: sleek, slinky things!

In the line of romantic, feminine
party dresses, the black velvets are
darlings this year. Most popular ones
have full puffed sleeves, square necks,
fitted bodices and full skirts. And if
you have any lace collars in the attic
trunk, get them out. Lace collars on
black velvet are new and flattering.

It is now correct to wear short suede
gloves with a formal dress. And . . .
on the subject of gloves, colored ones
to accent an all dark daytime outfit
are still high style. So crochet a pair
in vivid red perhaps for a navy or
black costume. In Sicily a woman
wears red gloves to show she's on the
trail of a husband! But in the U. S. A.

it will merely mean that you have good
style ideas . . . so don't worry.

Another color idea that is blazingly
new comes from Robert Piguet, well-
known French designer: A half and
half dress, with a front in brilliant
color laced to a dark back with thongs
of the material. Slims your figure al-
most by half!

Here's a practical and decorative
closing I saw on a black velvet puff
sleeve party dress: White zipper from
neckline to waistline.

Another zipper idea, from the dy-
namic French creator of style, Schia-
parelli: Red zippers as the only accent
on a plain black wool frock. One zipper
flashing a scarlet line from hem to high
neckline. Two little red lines where the
breast pockets zip shut.

For the front of a dress—on cuffs or
at neckline . . . you might introduce
colorful trim thru rows of vari-colored
grosgrain ribbon.

College girls vote for a three piece
topcoat suit . . . luxuriously fur-col-
lared . . . as the leading all-occasion
outfit. These grand suits come in au-
tumn shades of deep green, sunny rust,
and the newly popular gray, collared
in lusciously warm red fox.

(Copyright, Edanell Features, 1936)

Steps to Neat Mending

MRS. BENJAMIN NIELSEN

Cornered tears are difficult ones to
mend so that they are inconspicuous.
Often there is no material available
with which to patch; or it may not
match in color or design. With match-
ing thread, I buttonhole stitch around
the edges of the tear, making the
stitches closer together at the corners
for special reinforcement. Then I whip
the buttonholed edges together care-
fully. This repair should be made be-
fore the edges fray. Such a repair is
substantial, inconspicuous and is flat,
making ironing easier.

To be sure of having matching patch
material for wash dresses, I sew a
piece of the cloth to the inside of a
seam on each dress.

That I may have correctly matching
thread for hemming or mending a
dyed garment I run several yards of
white thread in the ends of the ma-
terial before it is dyed.

Window Box A-bloom All Winter



WOULDN'T you like a pretty
window-box blooming all winter?

When it's so simple and easy to
raise healthy plants, the wonder is
that every woman doesn't have the
house full of them. There's nothing
mysterious about flower culture, you
can make them grow and bloom, just
as the florists do. There's no reason at
all why you shouldn't have the delicate
charm and fragrance of lilies-of-the-
valley in your house this winter. Plant
a few pips in a pot of fibre and water,
or sand and water. While they're tak-
ing root, keep them in a warm place,
with heat from below. A shelf over the
furnace or a radiator is just right! Leave
a paper cone over the pot until the
foliage is three inches high. They'll
finish growing and bloom beautifully

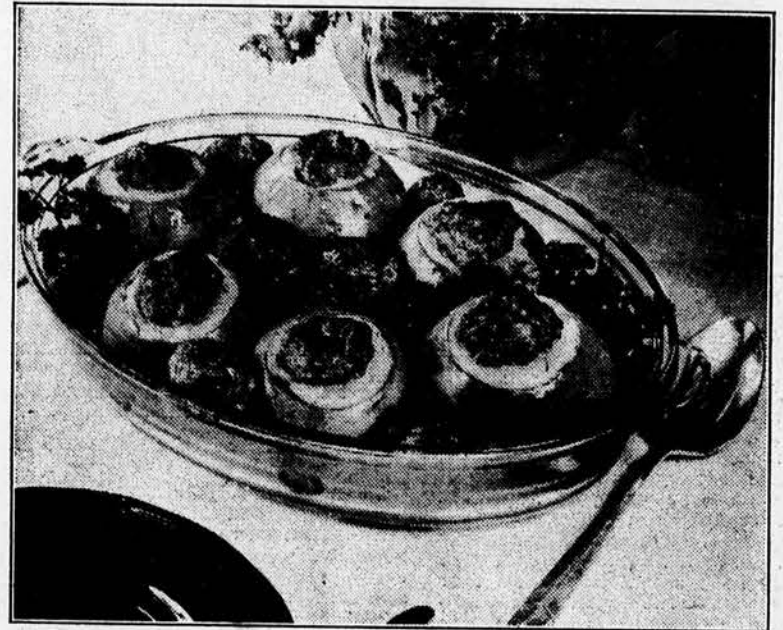
on your table—or even in a dark
corner.

Even if a sunless north window is
the only place you have for a plant dis-
play, it can be quite decorative. Hardy
aspidistra, fast-growing dracaena and
luxuriant Boston fern thrive in little
light. But be sure to protect the ferns
from drafts. These and many other in-
teresting facts are revealed to you in
our new booklet titled: "Success With
House Plants and Flowers."

To enjoy success with your winter
flowers all that you need to know are
the simple facts each plant requires in
its care. These facts are all plainly de-
scribed in this new 40-page booklet on
flower culture, and it costs only 15
cents. Order from: Home Institute,
Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Sausage Dishes Men Will Like

NELLE PORTREY DAVIS



Apples stuffed with sausage—there's a he man's dish for you! And did anything
ever smell and taste better on a coolish autumn night?

NOW that it's sausage time again
we can be fairly certain of finding
fried pork sausage on the table
quite regularly for a time, as it is so
delicious prepared that way house-
wives do not find it necessary to study
out new ways of serving it. There are
so many other delectable ways of pre-
paring this product, however, that we
should try some of them, and perhaps
study out a few new recipes of our
own. I am giving here some of the most
unusual and delicious ways I have of
serving sausage.

Apples stuffed with sausage are fine
for either supper or breakfast. If pre-
pared for breakfast they are delicious
served with buckwheat cakes and
sirup. Wash the apples, and core them,
leaving a fairly large cavity. Put a
tiny bit of butter, sugar and cinnamon
in each cavity. Fry some sausage meat
slowly, stirring it frequently so it will
have a chance to brown. When the sau-
sage is about half cooked, fill the apple
cavities with it and bake in a baking
dish with small balls of sausage meat
arranged among the apples. Add only
enough water to bake the apples

nically. They may be served in the bak-
ing dish, well garnished with parsley.

I think sausage with baked beans is
a more tasty combination than bacon
or salt pork with beans. Put the half
cooked, salted beans in the bean pot
or baking dish and arrange the raw
sausage balls on top, and push them
down until they are almost covered
with the beans. When done the beans
will have absorbed the extra moisture
as well as the sausage flavor, and the
sausage will be dry and deliciously
browned.

For a sausage omelet try browning
three or four crumbled sausages, or

Do You Need Any of These?

Kansas Farmer is glad to of-
fer at bargain prices, the follow-
ing leaflets:

Meat Canning: Complete in-
structions for general methods
of canning pork and beef, canned
raw, precooked or cooked. Price
2c.

Meat Curing: Dry and salt
curing, and variations of these
methods, also recipes for serv-
ing cured meats. Price 3c.

Covered-Dish Luncheons: Six-
page leaflet giving 25 reliable
recipes. Price 4c.

Oven-Cooked meals: Six
menus suggested, giving recipes
for the unusual dishes. Price 3c.

Quick Breads: Eleven excel-
lent recipes. Price 3c.

Cooky Secrets: Two dozen
"different" recipes. Price 4c.

Fruit Cakes and Puddings:
Time to bake the Christmas
fruit cake. Six recipes. Price 2c.

Homemade Beauty Remedies:
Inexpensive recipes for creams,
lotions and shampoos. Price 2c.

Perhaps you have been look-
ing for some of the helps and
recipes suggested in these leaf-
lets. Order all of these for 20c.
Please address Home Service,
Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

an equal amount of bulk sausage.
When browned scatter it over an ome-
let that is just ready to fold over. Gar-
nish with bits of bright jelly.

Scalloped sausage may be prepared
with either macaroni or mashed pota-
toes. Arrange a layer of sausage cakes
that have been quickly browned, in the
bottom of a baking dish. Then put in a
layer of mashed and seasoned potatoes
and bake for 20 minutes.

If macaroni is used instead of po-
tatoes, have it well-cooked and salted.
Then pour on enough rich milk to al-
most cover. Bake for half an hour.

In Making Apple Pie

Apples sliced on .he littl' tin slaw
cutter, bought at the "5-and-10," will
be nicely done in the finished pie.—
Mrs. G. N. L., Barton Co.

Fun for the Thanksgiving Feast

MABEL WORTH

THE old adage was to "take a little merriment with thy meals," or words to that effect. Anyway we know that nothing aids digestion like wit and laughter. And someone has said the fellowship of the feast is as important as the fowl. So here is a simple game to play at some point at Thanksgiving dinner time, possibly before dessert is served. In fact the recess may make it possible for guests to eat any dessert at all, if they have stuffed on the turkey and trimmings as Thanksgiving diners are wont to do.

The hostess, or another, repeats a "tongue twister" and then suddenly points at someone who must repeat it as rapidly as possible and to the satisfaction of the remainder of the company. If he can do it, the leader proceeds to give out another "twister," but if he cannot repeat it, he must arise, turn his chair, and sit with his back to the rest of the group, and the same "twister" is tried on some one else. Thus the fun goes on until all but one are sitting with their faces toward the wall. If the company be large, use the same "twisters" over with other guests.

Charming Slim-Line Style

FOR EVERYDAY OR DRESS-UP



Pattern No. KF-4166—Out to gay "gatherings" sallys this most charming and flattering of afternoon styles! You'll wear it on all everyday or dress-up occasions confident of your appearance in its slenderizing lines, its gracious flattery. See the dainty jabot—have it of matching material or soft lace—and the up-to-the-minute sleeves which offer a choice of short or long cuffs. The skirt flares smartly in the latest vogue for fullness, and a trim yoke tops the becoming bodice. As for fabric, indulge your love for your favorite color of dull-finish satin, crepe, synthetic or a semi-sheer. Best of all, you will enjoy making this frock, for it is simply made. Sizes 34 to 48. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric and 1/2 yard of contrasting material.

Patterns 15 cents. Our new Autumn Fashion book showing glamorous new fall clothes, 15 cents extra. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Here are a few simple ones—you may devise others:

1. Elder Brewster beseecheth the brethren to be thankful.
2. Plenty of plump pumpkin pies.
3. It taketh twenty-two tender trussed turkeys.
4. Sister Susie's serving several servings.
5. Did the Pilgrims provide pickled peppers for Pocahontas?
6. Theo's thankful for a thriving, thrifty business.
7. Why not wish your wish with a wishbone?
8. Theodore giving thanks thankfully and thoughtfully.
9. Susan sippeth her soup slowly and silently.
10. The Pilgrims properly proclaimed the first Thanksgiving Day.

Hen Yard Philosophy

MRS. A. S.

This evening as I tried to persuade our 64 pullets that my husband had built the new henhouse for them, and that the combine where they spent the summer nights would be rather chilly in winter, I remembered one of my mother's sayings: "If there is anything dumber than a cow, it must be a chicken."

Dumb, ignorant things—I fought them off that combine until I was out of breath. Even after my husband came in from the field with the tractor and dragged the combine away, they milled about, half-determined to follow him.

I waved the broom wildly and shouted many things, among them, "If I was as dumb as you are—" It was not until we had the last one safely shut in that I began to wonder if I am not, in some ways, "as dumb as they are."

Don't I cling to superstitions as they cling to the combine? Even after science has built me a nice new house of freedom, I still let my mind roost on the find-a-pin-pick-it-up and knocking-on-wood theories. Do I ever walk under a ladder or put up an umbrella in the house without a little shiver?

Am I even as smart as a chicken? For presently they will learn about the henhouse and no longer hanker after the combine. But even after this little mental shaking-up, the next time a black cat crosses my path, will not my mind go scurrying back to its old fears?

Well, it is late and I must go to bed. But—that's something to think about, isn't it?

Tack It Over the Washtub

OLIVIA MONTGOMERY

Tack this list of stain-removing hints in the top of your laundry basket or over the washer, or on the door to the soiled linen closet. It will prevent many articles of wearing apparel and household linen from wearing permanent and disfiguring stains.

Blood: Soak in cold water. Wash.

Cocoa: Cold water.

Coffee: Hold boiling water at considerable height so it will fall with force on stain.

Grass: Peroxide of hydrogen or buttermilk and sunshine.

Gum: Gasoline.

Ink: Soak in sour milk.

Iron Rust: Cover with thick paste made of lemon juice and salt and place in the sun.

Mildew: Moisten with lemon juice and place in hot sunshine.

Perspiration: Chloroform will remove odor of stale perspiration. The garment should then be washed in strong soap solution.

Scorch: Wet with clear water and place in sun.

Paint: Chloroform. Two, even three, applications may be necessary.

Fruit: Saturate with camphor. Wash. This is unfalling.

Tea: Soak in clear water.

The Fluffiest Meringue

If while beating meringue for pie, you will add a fourth teaspoon of baking powder and let the pie remain in the oven 7 minutes, the meringue will never be tough, but light and fluffy and tender.—Mrs. R. E. Lofts.

MAYTAG

QUALITY PAYS

ON THE FARM

● A good cow gives more milk; a good hen lays more eggs, and a Maytag gives you faster, easier, lower-cost washings for more years. From its one-piece, cast-aluminum tub to the smallest hidden working part, it is built with quality materials and by the finest craftsmen—for years of dependable, convenient service. There is economy in quality.

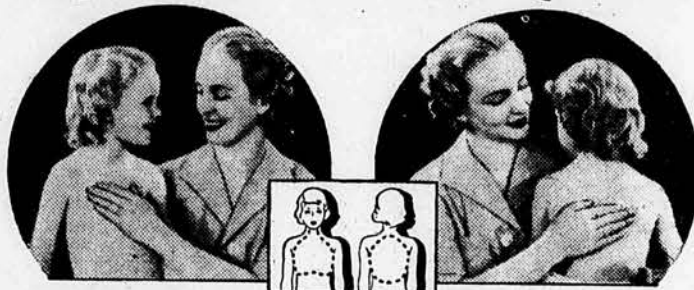
GASOLINE OR ELECTRIC POWER

Homes without electricity may have Maytags powered with the famous Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor, a simple dependable engine—built for a woman to operate. Electric models for homes on the power line.

Payment divided to suit your convenience. See the nearest Maytag dealer

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS
FOUNDED 1883 **NEWTON, IOWA**

Helps END A COLD Quicker



The 3-Minute VapoRub Massage

Massage VapoRub briskly on the throat, chest and back (between and below the shoulder blades). Then spread it thick over the chest and cover with warmed cloth.

Almost before you finish rubbing, VapoRub starts to bring relief two ways at once—two direct ways:

1. Through the Skin. VapoRub acts direct through the skin like a poultice or plaster.

2. Medicated Vapors. At the same time, its medicated vapors, released by body heat, are breathed in for hours—about 18 times a minute—direct to the irritated air-passages of the nose, throat and chest.

This combined poultice-and-vapor action loosens phlegm—relieves

irritation—helps break congestion.

While the little patient relaxes into comfortable sleep, VapoRub keeps right on working. Often, by morning the worst of the cold is over.

Avoids Risk of Stomach Upsets

This safe, external treatment cannot possibly upset the stomach, as constant internal "dosing" is so apt to do. It can be used freely, as often as needed, even on the youngest child.

VICKS VAPORUB

Look in your VapoRub package for the interesting story of Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds in the home. In clinic tests among 17,353 people, this Plan cut sickness from colds more than half!

Follow Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds

FOR WOMEN

SPEND A DOLLAR .. SAVE A DOLLAR

SHOES and HOSE
Both for \$1.00
DOUBLE VALUE SPECIAL



The Chicago Mail Order Company's Value-Challenger! Quality Far Beyond Our Low Price in This Double-Value Special!

The Shoes—Women's Stylish Quality Oxfords—just what you need right now! Made of Extra Durable Elk Grain Leather. "No-Mark" composition soles. Live Rubber Heels. **Sizes, 3 to 9; Colors, Black; Sand-with-Brown.** State size and color. **The Hose—**Full Fashioned, Pure Silk ... Double-Knit French Heels ... Re-inforced Heels, Toes and Soles ... Cradle Feet ... High Twist ... Full Length and Width. **Sizes, 8 1/2 to 10 1/2. Colors, Black, Dust-beige, Light Gunmetal, Dark Gunmetal, Copper, Brown Beige, Ginger Brown, Toasty Beige, or Glowing Suntan.** State Color, Size and your choice of Clifton or Service Weight. Order both Shoes and Hose by No. 276316 and send only \$1.00 plus 10c for postage. State Sizes and Colors. Our Big Fall and Winter Catalog Free with every order.

CHICAGO MAIL ORDER CO. CHICAGO DEPT. 276

New Way to STORE FEEDS

SAVE HAY—GRAIN AND SILAGE

Chop and store soybean hay, corn fodder, cowpea hay, sweet clover from field to mow. Save work and feed by this new way to store roughage crops. Do it safely with a Letz—the only complete feed preparing machine. Stores feed crops in feedable form for months ahead. Saves winter work. Separates, sacks and saves beans or grain. No feeding waste. Stores two to three times more feed in your mow. Pays for itself the first year used. Send for "The Letz Method" and the Letz Feeding Manual.

LETZ
Chops Hay—Fodder
Fills Silo—Grinds Grain

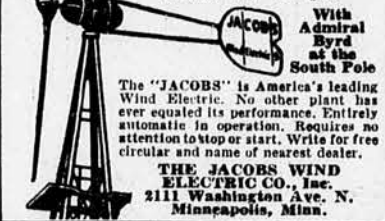


MAIL THIS COUPON

THE LETZ MFG. CO.,
1141 West Road, Crown Point, Ind.
Send "The Letz Method"—a new way to chop and store roughage.
Name.....
Address.....
I feed.....
.....cows.....steers.....sheep.....hogs. H.P.....

JACOBS

The proven Wind Electric with a perfect performance record. 8 years with never a burned out generator. Propeller blades automatically change their pitch for speed control. Mfg. in 1500 or 2000 Watt sizes. Not to be confused with "chargers."



The BEAR CAT

Combination
GRAIN and ROUGHAGE MILL
Also ENSILAGE CUTTER



Grinds any feed—green, wet or dry. This feeder really takes in loose roughage, bundles or bale flakes and no monkey business about it. Large capacity guaranteed with ordinary farm tractor. Grinds grain, cut or snapped corn with roughage or separate. Has cutter head and swing hammers. Get full information on this real honest-to-goodness Grinder. Write Western Land Roller Co., Box 135 Hastings, Neb.

MAKES SAWING EASIER

A hard job made easy. Our Rolling Table and All-Steel frame takes the labor out of wood sawing. Hundreds of satisfied users all over the country. The BULLER All-Steel Saw Frame is the best made for front end of leading tractors, also four stationary sizes. Low prices on saw blades. Special discount allowed where we have no dealer. Write for FREE Catalog. BULLER COUPLER CO., Dept. A, Hillsboro, Kansas

SAVE 1/2 ON NEW FARM RADIO

Amazing invention by old established company FURNISHES ELECTRIC LIGHTS and OPERATES RADIO FROM FREE WIND POWER. Nearly twice as powerful as radio equal to the home city sets. No "B" or "C" batteries.
SENT ON 30 Days TRIAL
AGENTS—Big Money Maker. New plan shows how to GET YOURS FREE by helping to introduce. Be first in your locality—write quick.
PARKER-McGOWRY MFG. CO.
Pioneers in Radio—Established 1922.
NA-520-2000 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

HAVE YOUR SADDLE MADE TO ORDER

Perfect fit, guaranteed satisfaction, economy. Harness, Hats, Chaps, Boots, Bridles, etc. Makers of America's best quality Saddles.
FRED MUELLER
SADDLE & HARNESS CO.
401 Mueller Bldg. Denver, Colo.
Stick to the Fred Mueller Saddle

Get Rid of the "Dodging" Habit

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

I THINK I would be a well man if I didn't worry so much," said a banker to me. "I fear nothing so much as a nervous breakdown."

The only honest thing to tell him was the unpleasant truth that his very attitude invited it; that his remedy was to face unpleasant facts boldly and live one day at a time.

Running away from unpleasant things in daily life is a prolific cause of mental illness. You may dodge a duty or an unpleasant fact once or twice without harm, but dodging trouble does not remove it and gets you into bad mental habits. Almost always the trouble of dodging is more wearing than facing it would be. Perhaps you began to be a "dodger" in your childhood, but you can begin "facing things" now.

Nervous ailments such as headaches, vomiting, hysterical attacks, sleeplessness and even convulsions may be nothing more than emotional crises that are part of the "dodging habit."

Nervous breakdowns quite commonly come from over-doing. As a usual thing the patient conjures up a terrible mental image of the result of a "nervous breakdown," but if once he will take hold of himself nothing is more easily cured. The remedy is to cease the over-work, over-play, over-worry, over-indulgence or whatever "over" may be the cause, take a long period of rest and confidently rely upon the restorative powers of nature. This is especially true of young people who break down in school or college. One warning! The real cause must be found.

Extreme emotions of hate, love, desire or fear may be the cause of your undoing. No one can apply the remedy but you, yourself. If these emotions get you in their grip you must resist them. You must carry your mind back to the very beginning of the particular line that is disturbing you and "face it out." Probably it will come more readily than you supposed. Face the facts and then make such emotions give way to work, play and the thou-

sand interests of life that lie at the door of anyone who will look for them.

A Dangerous Error

A doctor tells me I have bronchial catarrh. Is it anything like tuberculosis? Is it contagious? I dread tuberculosis.—S. E. G.

The chief symptoms of bronchial catarrh are a rather loose cough and expectoration of glairy mucous. The disease is not contagious and is curable, but not easily. Altho bronchial catarrh is not the same as tuberculosis, many cases of tuberculosis are allowed to masquerade under that name. Some doctors who dislike to "scare their patient" are foolish enough to diagnose bronchial catarrh when they should say tuberculosis. This is a dangerous error, because it allows the patient to pass the early stage, which is the curable stage, without realizing the nature of the trouble.



Dr. Lerrigo

May Be a Fatty Tumor

A woman 61 years old wishes to know what to do for a lump which does not hurt and seems to be only flesh. Please tell us whether it will keep on getting larger and cause any serious trouble. It is on her back.—Mrs. W.

There is a good probability that such a lump is a fatty tumor of benign character, and as she is 61 it may be wise to leave it alone. To be on the safe side, however, she should take the first opportunity to have it examined by a reliable physician who does not depend on guesswork for his judgment.

Reduce Your Weight

What is the cause of low blood pressure? Is 144 sufficiently low to cause a dull, drowsy, tired, aching feeling constantly? I am a married man 32 years old, 6 feet tall and weigh 200 pounds. Am bothered with constipation.—C. V. N.

Low blood pressure usually comes from wasting diseases, anemia or general debility; 144 is not low for your age, but is rather high. You are some 20 pounds overweight. Think you will feel better if you get down to 180.

If you wish a medical question answered, enclose a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Growers Dress and Ship Turkeys

(Continued from Page 1)

the killer; Paul Brady, Ottawa, supervises the scalding; Mrs. Benninghoven has charge of the pinning, which means picking and taking out the pin feathers.

November dressing at the Emporia plant lasted from the 5th to 12th day. It will take about this long to handle the birds for the Christmas market. There is a big, well lighted room, rented from a local packing company. About 16 farm women and men are kept busy picking. As soon as the birds are pinned they are placed in racks in the cooler. When a carload is ready they are shipped. Cooling at Emporia cost 1/4-cent a pound. The Hutchinson and Beloit plants are cooling in refrigerator cars this year.

When the turkeys come into the dressing room each one is hung by the feet, stuck and bled. Then it is picked free of large feathers and dipped in the scalding tank. The picker takes the bird to his picking hook and takes out all but the tiniest pin feather. The birds then are laid on racks and a special picker goes over them to add the finishing touches.

Birds Are Packed in Boxes

Approximately 1,500 dressed turkeys will make up a carload, said C. E. Dominy, extension marketing specialist, who was helping the plant get started on the first day. Mr. Dominy has had a wide experience handling poultry products for one of the big packing companies. The boxes in which the birds are packed hold about 100 pounds. Sometimes a dozen small hens may be put in, while 4 or 5 big toms might fit it.

Since the capacity of the plant will average about 500 birds daily this



year, a carload is ready in 3 days. Because nearly all the help was inexperienced, the capacity of all 3 plants doubled between the first and the last day of November dressing. All the helpers either are members, or relatives of members, of the turkey growers' organization. They are paid for their work at reasonable wages.

The Kansas associations are members of the Northwestern Turkey Growers Association, a big co-operative with membership in every state west and north of Kansas. When the turkeys are placed on track, the Northwestern advances 70 per cent of what it is estimated the birds will bring. Fifty per cent of this is paid immediately to the grower, and 20 per cent is held up by the local association for running expenses. In this way no borrowing of funds is necessary by the local co-op. Total cost of handling and marketing turkeys thru the local dressing plant is 4 to 5 cents a pound, dressed weight. If the birds bring 25 cents a pound at the Eastern markets, then the 20 per cent held up for expenses will be about right. But any surplus goes on to the grower when business is over.



..WHEN WORMED WITH DR. SALSBUARY'S AVI-TONE

• You get no loss in egg production when you worm your hens with Dr. Salsbury's Avi-Tone! That's because Avi-Tone not only checks round worm infestation, but also improves the appetite, aids digestion and helps to build up strength and vitality. In fact, its tonic and conditioning ingredients tend to increase egg production.

So keep your hens in steady lay. Worm them now the Avi-Tone way. Avi-Tone comes in powder form—easy to mix with moist or dry mash. Inexpensive, too. So get a package at once from the hatcheryman, druggist, feed or produce dealer who displays the emblem below.

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WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Rarin' to Go

The liver should pour out two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas builds up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk. Laxatives are only makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those good, old Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pounds of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up." Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills by name. Stubbornly refuse anything else. 35c at all drug stores.

FOR WINTER EGGS WORM LAYERS with The GIZZARD CAPSULE

Poultry authorities say that millions of laying hens are in poor condition due to lack of green feeds last summer. This makes worming doubly important. It is not enough to worm for only Large Round Worms if your birds have Large Tapeworms and Pinworms. Use the Gizzard Capsule—it's for all three kinds. Insoluble coating makes it more effective and easy on the fowls. 1c or less per bird.

Get This FREE Poultry Book

The New 1937 LEE WAY POULTRY BOOK tells all about worming and other poultry problems. Also how to diagnose and prevent or treat diseases. Get Gizzard Capsules and this free book. At Lee Dealers; or postpaid.
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Many of our advertisers have prepared valuable illustrated catalogs and educational booklets at considerable expense which are available to our readers without charge. We are listing below the booklets furnished by advertisers in this issue of Kansas Farmer and to obtain any of these fill in the advertiser's coupon and mail, or write direct to the advertiser.
K.F.11-21-38

- Booklet—Meat Curing Made Easy (page 9)
- Booklet—Cut Washing Time in Two (page 9)
- Booklet—The Letz Method of Saving Feed (page 12)
- Grinder and Roughage Mill Catalog (page 12)
- Catalog of Saw Frames (page 12)
- Booklet—First Aid to Growing Flocks (page 12)
- New 1937 Lee Way Poultry Book (page 12)
- Saddle and Harness Catalog (page 12)
- Literature About the Nutrena All-Mash Egg Pellets (page 12)
- How to Cut Pumping Costs (page 15)

We Can Avoid Many Poultry Troubles by Feeding Properly

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

GETTING more eggs, and eggs of better quality; growing better chicks, and putting into their growth the necessary food elements and vitamins that are necessary for producing pullets of health and vigor—ones that can carry on for 3 and 4 years in our laying houses; these things that we are constantly striving for have been the cause of many experiments and much research work in our laboratories. They have been so extensively studied that many of the experimenters have come to the conclusion that most cases of poultry diseases are the outgrowth of our feeds and methods of feeding.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Watch Vitamins A and D

There have been more letters on the poultry editor's desk the last few weeks inquiring about rousy conditions in the flock than in many years. In most every case it could be traced to a deficiency of some needed food in the ration. Foods had been omitted that were the carriers of some needed vitamin. And in most cases these were vitamins A and D. Supply vitamins A and D and most of the others will care for themselves.

Hens May Become Blind

This year there has been a lack of greens in the ration all over the state, unless we were careful to include alfalfa meal, or to provide artificial greens in the ration. Corn has been a

failure in most parts of the state and there have been substitutions made of cheaper grains. Leaving both of these valuable foods out have caused the health of the flock to be affected and has brought about some of the diseased conditions. The Pennsylvania State College has found that the absence of foods that carried vitamin A leads to the development of a nutritional disease in which the eyelids of the fowl become sticky and granular and it may cause blindness in some cases. Plenty of yellow corn and alfalfa leaf meal, or the right commercial feed, will supply the necessary food vitamins and bring about better health.

Two Dozen More Eggs

Lack of vitamin D leads to the disease known as rickets, and paralysis sometimes is traced to lack of sunlight. If D is lacking it may be supplied thru cod liver or fish oil. It has been quite the custom to give cod liver oil to growing chicks during the spring months, but Dr. Hunter of Pennsylvania college reports that laying hens need twice the vitamin D that growing chicks need. At the small cost of 2½ cents to the hen this vitamin can be supplied daily and thru its use egg production can be raised at least 2 dozen eggs a year. So before the breeding of the flock is blamed for non-production we should see that they are given the necessary foods that enable them to do their best.

Mrs. A. E. Marti, a friend of mine who raises good White Leghorns here in the Midwest, remarked in talking about feeds, "We believe in the breeding of good stock, but it takes a good feed to bring about good results." Our experience proves she is correct.

There have been a number of people interested in protein feeds. Some in-

teresting experiments have been made the last few months. These experiments were made with turkeys using 10 per cent soybean oil meal, 10 per cent cottonseed meal, and 10 per cent corn gluten meal in each of three different pens. The results were definite enough to draw some interesting conclusions. Pen 1, using soybean meal, made a fine, rapid growth and grew feathers of good color and their plumage was sleek and glossy. At 24 weeks old they averaged a little more than 17 pounds. Pen 2, fed cottonseed meal, did not make so rapid a growth, their plumage was slightly rough and they averaged 13.4 pounds. Pen 3, fed the corn gluten meal, did not even make normal growth. Their appearance was unthrifty, many of their feathers were white, and their weight was 7.6 pounds. The eggs from hens fed cottonseed meal do not stand up well, according to this test.

Molasses for His Layers

Molasses is being used by some poultry folks as a partial substitute for corn. It has the advantage of cutting down the cost in some cases. Ernest Looney, another friend, was delighted with his substitution of molasses in

the mash he now is using. His mash is costing him \$2.11 a hundred, saving 27 to 30 cents a hundred. And he believes results will be as good as with corn. This feeding is in the experimental stage, however. In substituting, Mr. Looney uses only about 10 per cent of the ration.

A mash mixture that originally contained 100 pounds of corn meal, 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds shorts and 60 pounds meat scrap, would contain 36 pounds of molasses, and in using this amount of molasses the corn would be cut to 64 pounds. Then 4 pounds of bone meal and 1 pound of salt to every 100 pounds may be added to supply the needed minerals, and add cod liver oil in the usual amount. "Just what effect molasses will have on hatchability remains to be seen," Mr. Looney remarked.

Farm Living From Hens

His flock of 225 Brown Leghorns paid H. P. Penner, Gray county, \$209.09 clear money last year. They paid a total of \$579.09 and cost \$370. Mr. Penner sells hatching eggs to a Wichita hatchery during season. He keeps Brown Leghorns because of the good demand for hatching eggs.



EVERY MOUTHFUL A COMPLETE *Balanced* RATION

ALL-MASH EGG PELLETS

Listen to the Nutrena Cackle Club over Station WIPW, Topeka, Kansas, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7:15 in the morning.

The
**SAFE-SURE
WAY TO MAKE
HENS
PAY**

TURN LOAFERS INTO LAYERS

As an exacting poultry raiser, you know that correct feeding is the principal factor in determining the profits your flock will make.

Thousands of users have unquestionably PROVED that the one SAFE, SURE, and

CORRECT method of feeding is the NUTRENA All-Mash Egg Pellet way. Their results show maximum production of higher quality eggs, better hatchability, stronger, more vigorous flocks and more profits.

EVERYTHING A HEN NEEDS

NUTRENA All-Mash Egg Pellets remove ALL guesswork in feeding. Each pellet is a COMPLETE, Biologically correct Ration, containing vitamins, minerals, proteins, carbohydrates and fats. Each in correct proportion to build health, vitality and to make eggs. No other feed

is necessary—no grains—nothing but grit and water. Pellets eliminate all possibility of birds "picking and choosing" the particles of feed they like, thus unbalancing their ration. Pellets are far more sanitary—help prevent disease and are more easily digested. It is the Natural, Easiest and Simplest method of feeding.

SAVE 10 TO 20 POUNDS PER 100

Actual tests show a saving of 17 pounds of feed out of every 100 when pellets are fed. A saving of only 10 pounds lowers your feed cost from 20 to 25 cents per 100 pounds. This, coupled with the fact that 5½ pounds of NUTRENA All-Mash Egg Pellets will outfeed 6 to 7 pounds of mash and grain per bird per month, makes NUTRENA the most economical of all feeds to use.

Feed NUTRENA All-Mash Egg Pellets for 30 days. Compare the ease of feeding—the increased production and added profits. You'll never change back to the old method of feeding. See your NUTRENA dealer today or write for FREE sample and literature.

Nutrena Mills, Inc.

**COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS**

TAKES THE GUESSWORK OUT OF FEEDING

How a U. S. Farmer Sees Things

(Continued from Page 8)

dress. There were no table cloths or napkins, but the pine tables were scrubbed milk white. The restaurant draws most of its trade from farmers in the city for a day. They come to meet friends and maybe spend an hour or so over a glass of beer as they exchange the gossip of their communities. But don't think that it is all gossip. The voice of the Landbrukselskap is heard more and more in the directing of the national land policies of Norway.

I interviewed the second Herr Musingset in his office on the third floor of Farmer's House. While I was waiting for him to finish his business with another man, I watched one of the clerks explain the blueprint of a barn to a farmer. Evidently the original plan had not quite filled the bill. After much discussion, the clerk got down his drawing board and began a new plan. This architect's service, with blueprints drawn to scale and estimates furnished, is available without cost to all members of the Landbrukselskap.

Must Have at Least 800 Kroner

"I am told that in Norway a farm laborer without capital may become a landowner," I said when the interpreter had introduced me and stated my business. "Is that true?"

"Not entirely without capital," Herr Musingset answered. "He should have at least 800 kroner (\$200). And why not? Wages are good and we would consider a young man who is unable to save 800 kroner as a poor risk for the amount he has to borrow."

As explained by Herr Musingset, the Norwegian Homestead Law, or Small Holdings Act, works as follows.

A young man applying for a homestead must first be passed upon by the local branch of the Landbrukselskap. There are 13 local branches in Akershus county. His reputation for thrift and industry is the major consideration. Even his girl friend is taken into account. If she chances to be some flighty fittergibet the chances are against the homestead being granted.

If the homestead is granted, the land is taken from some large estate and the estate owner is paid the value of the land as appraised by the government. Theoretically the estate owner who has the required percentage of his land under cultivation is exempt from this condemnation. However, I got the impression that few owners of large estates are taking the trouble to bring more land into cultivation. On estates larger than the acreage provided in the Small Holdings Act the taxes are raised until the estate becomes a liability instead of an asset.

Just Big Enough for Family

Farms granted under the Small Holdings Act are from 2 to 60 acres. The plan is to grant no homestead too small to sustain a family or too large to be worked by the farmer and his family without hired help.

After he gets a homestead, the farmer is given a government loan of \$1,800 for a house. No interest is charged on this loan for 7 years. After 7 years, 4 per cent is charged, but this rate also retires the loan in 20 years. In addition to the government loan, the farmer gets an outright grant of \$500 for a barn. After all buildings are complete they are appraised and the homesteader is paid one-half of the appraised value in cash.

The same improvement bonuses, graduated according to the kind of improvements, are given the larger land owners who already are established. Where new land is brought under cultivation by drainage, the bonuses are as high as 50 per cent of the value of the land.

"But isn't all this rather visionary?" I asked. "Also, is it fair to the large landowner who has his land taken away from him?"

"It depends from where you sit, these views!" Herr Musingset shrugged his shoulders. "We hold that land is a national asset. It is an asset only as long as it is kept in full production."

"The rewards of the small farmers were little enough, even when they owned the land. When they had to give a share of their income to someone else, in the form of rent, conditions became so bad that they moved to the city. While our country is readily developing industrially, we cannot ab-

sorb all of this surplus farm population and they become public charges.

"Also, in our mountains and forests we have bred a strong and virile people. There are no finer any place in the world, and we do not wish this stock to die out. They, as well as the land, are a national asset. No, my friend, whether this plan is just or unjust, our nation's destiny must be held above individual rights. And if all the loans granted under the Small Holdings Act were to be wiped off the books at 100 per cent loss, Norway would still be the gainer."

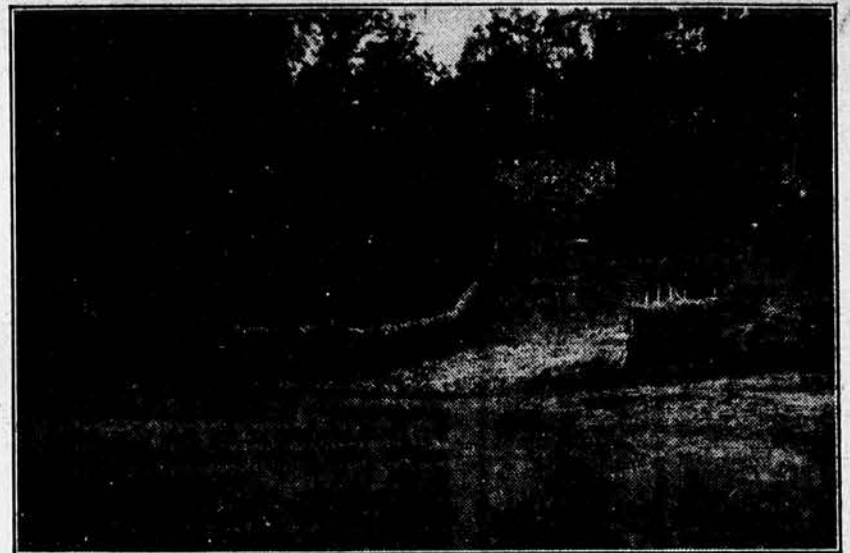
Receive a Bonus on Grain

The Norwegian government's agricultural policy aims to bring the country to a self-sustaining basis, as far as food is concerned. A cash subsidy is paid on all grain delivered to mills to be processed into human food. It is highest on wheat; farmers receive a bonus of 1 cent a pound.

There also is a substantial bonus on every pound of cheese manufactured on the farm. On many of the small holdings, the land available is only enough to grow hay to carry the dairy herd thru the winter and there is no land available for summer pasture. In the spring the dairy herd is moved to summer range in the mountains. After moving the cattle, the men return to the farms to take care of the summer work and the women and girls remain with the cattle. They are too far from market to sell the milk so it must be made into cheese. The Landbrukselskap has worked out a plan whereby a tax is imposed on all milk delivered to the Milk Centrals and the money paid in subsidies on cheese. This serves to equalize the price between the milk delivered to the Milk Centrals and that which is manufactured into cheese. It also acts as a check against a surplus of milk in the city markets.

To prevent profiteering in foodstuffs, the government buys all the grain that is imported from other countries and grinds it in government-owned mills. These mills serve as a check against any unfair trade practices by privately owned milling companies.

In my next story I eat Smogabord, and then visit the Stockholm Milk Central.



Hay in Norway has to be hung on wires to cure.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

HOMER J. HENNEY

(Probable feed and carrying costs and price changes considered)

I have been considering increasing my hog business. Would it be better to buy hogs to feed or gilts to breed? If the latter, would you plan on early pigs or May pigs?—J. H. H., Concordia, Kan.

About 9 chances out of 10 that the gilt program will net more by October 10, 1937, than buying shoats and pigs to fatten out. In the gilt program nothing is sold the first 6 months and all sold between July and October 1937. The fullest effect of the 1936 drouth on hog prices should show up in the last half of 1937.

When would you buy stock calves to winter over on the deferred system?—E. B., Chapman, Kan.

About 8 chances out of 10 that stock calves purchased in late November or late December will be a better buy than calves purchased any time after January 1. The higher fat cattle mar-

ket, the lower price trend on roughage, the rebound from low prices during the summer period, and an increase in cattle optimism will tend to carry stocker prices higher in the spring.

Would it be better to sell yearling steers now or put them out to be fed straw? I am to supply what cottonseed cake they need. What is a fair charge for straw fed out?—W. W. T., Yuma, Colo.

About 8 chances out of 10 that your cattle will sell for more than their present value plus maintenance cost by March 15. Baled straw is being fed out for \$4 to \$6 a ton, depending on the kind of straw and the equipment necessary for feeding the meal and straw.

Is it advisable to buy shoats at \$7.50 a hundredweight and corn at \$1.20 for the February market?—G. H. W., Admire, Kan.

About 7 chances out of 10 that the above program would show a profit by February 15. Chances for a profit are increased to about 9 out of 10 if lighter shoats, figured at \$6 to \$8 a hundredweight are headed for the April 15, market with alfalfa and grain pastures, ground barley and wheat, and corn in March and April.

Do you expect the wheat market to break enough, when corn weakens after this recent rally, so it will not pay to hold wheat until mid-winter?—C. F., Salina, Kan.

About 7 chances out of 10 that it will pay to hold wheat for a mid-winter, December-January rally. The fundamental situation is strong. Until an average to-large-yield to the acre on the increased acreage sown actually is in sight, the bears will have only temporary success.

When would you sell Sweet clover seed? I am offered \$5 a bushel, cleaned basis.—W. F., Kincaid, Kan.

About 6 chances out of 10 that the price rise until spring will not net any more than present prices, interest and shrink considered. Seed buyers have been exceptionally active this last fall, and in years past under such situation there usually was an early spring decline on seeds.

Have well started on full feed some choice Whiteface steers weighing 950 pounds. What market would you head for?—H. E., Jewell, Kan.

About 7 chances out of 10 that the December 1 to 15 market or the January 1 to 15 market will net more than the February-March market. There are about 9 chances out of 10 that feeding corn well above a dollar a bushel will show a profit above present value of feeders, even if you do not hit the best time between December 1 and March 15.

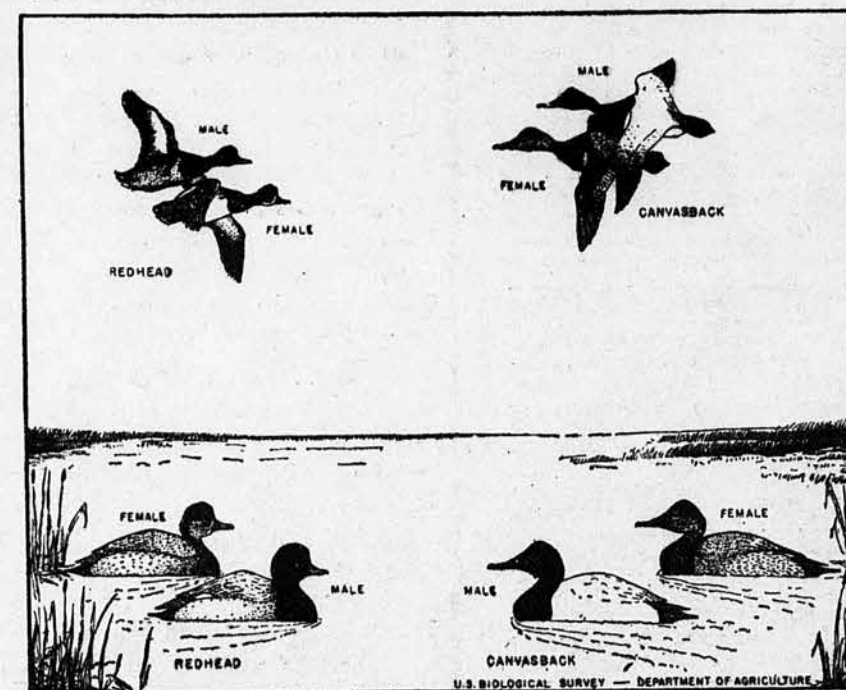
Editor's note: Your questions will be answered promptly regarding probable profit if you will write to the editor of Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please give your full name and address.

Give These Ducks a Chance

THE sport of duck hunting is facing a backward trend unless more attention is given to the game laws by every person who likes to hunt. Every farmer or farm boy ought to consider it his job to encourage observation of game laws. These laws are made by wildlife specialists and game wardens who have studied conditions among wild fowl and know when and where protection is needed. This year, for instance, in Kansas and surrounding states, the redhead and canvas-

back are protected thruout the season. It is important to safeguard these diving ducks if they are to be replenished.

In fairness to farmers who like to shoot an occasional duck or goose it may be said that the alarming decrease in water fowl is not to be laid at their door. In all probability he has been supplying feed or resting place for the flock. Perhaps one of the things farmers could do is caution all outside sportsmen against shooting protected species of game.



The redhead and canvasback are protected this year for the first time. Notice the difference in shape of head of the two species and their appearance while flying.

National Grange Master Speaks

THE Grange always puts emphasis upon a long-time program for agriculture, rather than limiting its efforts in behalf of the farmer to some particular emergency; and here is the four-point program for permanent rural welfare that National Master Taber placed before the Grange convention at Columbus, Ohio, on November 11:

1. A permanent policy for rural life.
2. Organization and co-operation to defend the interests of agriculture.
3. Stability of income sufficient to maintain a satisfactory standard of living for the farmer and his family.
4. Educational, social and spiritual opportunities for growth, health and happiness.

Further interpreting this policy, Mr. Taber thus expresses Grange beliefs: "Rural life asks no special assistance not given to other callings but real farmers have a right to demand an opportunity for continued development, growth, and the assurance that agriculture will enjoy a square deal and fair measure of the rewards of life."

Warns of Dangers Ahead

Other Grange legislative policies urged by Mr. Taber include:

Broaden the base of taxation because farms and homes and the small business men are now carrying a crushing load. Every citizen should be compelled to make a contribution to the government, in accordance with his ability to pay and benefits received.

Check the tendency towards government ownership and the injection of bureaucracy into the lives and daily customs of our people—a very serious danger of the hour. Bureaucracy gives little heed to the fundamentals of economy and progress and always makes for inefficiency.

Warn farmers not to repeat in 1937 their short-sighted policy of a few years ago, of greatly increasing their corn, wheat and other grain acreage.

Prevent railroads holding a monopoly in transportation, thru the continued development of motor transportation, as well as of waterways and airways.

Never be content until farm-to-market roads and the rural mail routes of the nation have received their just assistance from state and Federal government.

Recognize that the first step in taxation reduction is to develop sound thinking towards debt. All must understand that the unseen first mortgage on real estate of America is the debt structure of township, state and nation.

Face the problem of increasing farm tenancy and share cropping, and endeavor to solve it by better farm facilities and helpful legislation, with common sense treatment and practical consideration. Any attempt to put people on the land who do not like farming, who do not know its problems, or who are unwilling to work, is doomed to failure.



deavor to solve it by better farm facilities and helpful legislation, with common sense treatment and practical consideration. Any attempt to put people on the land who do not like farming, who do not know its problems, or who are unwilling to work, is doomed to failure.

Farm Income to Climb

(Continued from Page 5)

1938. Further improvement in consumer demand for beef and veal is anticipated.

The increase in the buying power of consumers and prospects that it will continue thru 1937 and beyond is an important factor in improving the dairy outlook. The decline in consumption of fluid milk, cream and ice cream which occurred during the depression has been halted and consumption now is increasing. This trend should continue for several years. While feed prices are high and prices of milk and butterfat will average low in relation to these feeds, the longer time outlook is much more favorable. If harvests are more nearly average in 1937, prices of feeds likely will decline in relation to dairy products. Prices of hogs and beef cattle probably will continue relatively high in relation to butterfat for several years. Thus, the incentive to increase dairy production in the Corn Belt will not be as great as in the period 1920-34.

Higher Prices for Milk Cows

Imports of butter and cheese are already increasing and it is probable that imports of these products will continue to exceed those of recent years until the new pasture season of 1937. The number of milk cows per capita on January 1, 1937, probably will be below average and there are prospects for some further decline in 1937 and 1938. The outlook for the next few years, according to the bureau, is for some rise in butter prices in relation to prices of other commodities, including commodities which farmers buy. This will strengthen the fluid milk prices in the city markets. The prices of milk cows probably will increase materially during the next two years,

and they are likely to average rather high for the next 4 or 5 years.

Smaller marketings of poultry and turkeys in 1937, following heavy production and sales this year, are forecast by the bureau. Egg marketings next year are expected to increase. Storage stocks of frozen poultry January 1, 1937, are expected to be exceptionally large because of larger marketings and because of a stronger speculative demand than in other recent years. The numbers of chickens on farms January 1, 1937, are expected to be only slightly larger than a year earlier because of the feed situation. Slightly fewer chicks will be hatched in 1937 than in 1936 because of the less favorable feed-egg ratio.

A large surplus of wheat and lower prices in 1937, if near normal yields are produced, are forecast by the bureau. The acreage seeded to wheat for 1936 was the second largest on record. With prices higher than at seeding time last fall and with sufficient moisture for seeding and germination over virtually all of the winter wheat area, it seems likely that the 1937 wheat acreage will be at least as large as that of 1936. Production, therefore, will exceed average domestic use unless growing conditions are poor.

Has Foundation Cattle

The making of a wonderful Milking Shorthorn herd may be found on the farm of John Hoffman, Haggard, in Gray county. He has 16 registered cows and 14 calves. An official production is to be made on a heifer which has just freshened. Short feed of several years past has hindered the development of this herd, but it will come along in the future. The Milking Shorthorns seem to be increasing in popularity in many sections.

To Get the Best Cough Medicine, Mix It at Home

Saves Good Money. No Cooking.

This famous recipe is used by millions of housewives, because there is no other way to obtain such a dependable, effective remedy for coughs that start from colds. It's so easy to mix—a child could do it.

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, a concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its effect on throat and bronchial membranes.

Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all, and takes but a moment. No cooking needed.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of cough remedy, far superior to anything you could buy ready-made, and you get four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant—children love it.

You'll be amazed by the way it takes hold of severe coughs, giving you double-quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.



No more frequent and costly repairs to your pumping equipment when you install a Chandler Packingless force pump. It has no packing box; thus eliminating trouble, expense and inefficiency. Every gallon of water is delivered for use. No more wet, soggy and unhealthy pump pits. Rod troubles eliminated by balanced pressure. New in principle, but tested and proved by hundreds of users throughout the Middle West. Write for free circular.

CHANDLER CO., Cedar Rapids, Iowa

A McCormick-Deering Spreader Makes Manure More Valuable



● Fresh manure does more to build up soil fertility than manure that has stood in a pile for a long time. A McCormick-Deering All-Steel Spreader provides the easy way to get manure onto the land frequently, before it loses valuable soil-building properties.

The McCormick-Deering is an all-steel spreader, sturdy and strong in every detail. The box is made of heavy-gauge galvanized steel containing copper. It is rust-resisting and non-warping. Capacity is 60 to

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Inspect it at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store and see for yourself the value built into it.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. (INCORPORATED) Chicago, Illinois

Soys Grew Where Corn Lost Out

(Continued from Page 3)

beans on 4 acres of fallow bottom land and 1 acre of upland. Weeds started thick on May 7. These were killed and the planting was done on May 18 and 25. A lister and corn plate were used. The beans were up to a wonderful stand in 4 days. Hoppers caused the only losses, taking every green thing except sorghum.

Ross Swenson, Republic county, used a lister to plant on June 1. Hoppers took part of the early stand, which was replanted on June 20. But the final results were known by July. This was

Ten Soybean Tests

Kansas Farmer's soybean plantings helped show that: Early tillage and weed killing helps.

A warm seedbed means rapid sprouting.

Inoculation of the seed brings a better stand and rapid growth.

Soybeans can escape jack-rabbits if planted in sizable fields of 5 to 10 acres or even more.

Soybeans make one of our most drought-resistant crops.

Soybeans are relished by grasshoppers.

Common row-crop machinery may be used in soybean growing.

an unusual year with hot early temperatures. Perhaps seeding about May 1, would have given much better results, but this is not a safe practice, as you already know.

Ground one-wayed in the fall, listed and "ridge-busted" in the spring, spring-toothed 3 times, was the way V. E. Swenson, Rice county, handled his bean field. After planting June 4, a beating rain packed the ground and slowed up the stand. This held them back to make tender but brief repast for the grasshoppers.

Carl Wyckoff, Russell county, listed out the blank furrows which had been thrown in to kill weeds. Then he disked the furrows partly shut. In a few days the beans came thickly. He used an 8-hole corn plate. They reached a height of 4 to 6 inches, safe from jack-rabbits, had been weeded once, and were "clean."

The vocational agriculture boys of Clay Center, under direction of R. H. Perrill, planted soybeans twice on land which had been properly tilled under the supervision of the class. Each time the plants came quickly and thickly, but hoppers, not rabbits, took them.

Harold Beam, McPherson, has been making a war on rabbits on his place for some time, so he kept his bean field clear of them with a shotgun. He expects to try beans again, because they make an excellent dairy hay. This is perhaps the biggest use for soybeans in Kansas, but the grain may be just as valuable in case a farmer wishes to harvest it that way.

Taming Fierce Elton

Twelfth Installment

By KATHARINE EGGLESTON
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CALLAHAN was quietly gathering the coins together and slipping them into his pockets. As it was plain that business had just begun, and his patrons would probably make a night of it while they waited for news, Willis thought the indications that Callahan meant to shut up shop a little peculiar.

He felt he ought to get back to tell Molly and the lady doctor what had occurred. He took a short cut across a lumber-yard toward home.

He had gone half thru the place when three men suddenly appeared in front of him, as if they had stepped out from between the piles of lumber. Willis knew that they had not heard him, and he walked slowly in order not to attract their attention.

The three men hurried along ahead of him, anxious apparently to get to whatever destination they sought. It was dark between the high piles of planks, but he could see that one of the men carried a suitcase.

Then a wild halloo rang from the end of the town where the stage-road came in. Willis lost interest in the three men. He ran back to The Dump. The rider probably brought news from the Phoenix. As he came out from among the lumber-piles an automobile flashed past. There was no possibility of mistaking it. Elton's big new car was the only one in the country. It slid on toward the jail.

But the rider stopped at the saloon, where an eager crowd awaited him.

"He's got away!" he shouted.

With one accord the men ran up the street toward the jail. The sheriff, the deputy marshal, and the two men who had gone with them to the Phoenix camp paused on the steps of the building when they heard the noise of the crowd coming toward them.

"Lost him, did ye?" someone yelled. "Ye can't ketch Fierce Elton! Not on yer life!"

"No, Skinny, you're right; we can't ketch Fierce Elton," Frisco replied. "Elton jumped over his own dam."

Instantly a certainty of his guilt and a belief that he had realized that he was caught in the hard hand of justice and could not escape, took possession of the bulk of the crowd.

"He—he ain't drowned?" Skinny asked shakily, apparently unable to comprehend what he had heard.

"We stayed while the men watched the stream, but—he's sure done fur."

WILLIS did not wait to hear more. He had seen the looks exchanged by the lady doctor and Elton. He thought she ought to be told, but he wanted to consult with Molly about the best way in which to break news that must be a great shock.

He raced toward the lumber-yard, stumbling carelessly and noisily as he reached the loose boards strewn about the piles of planks.

Three men in the shadows heard his approach. They suppressed their angry controversy. At least two of them did, evidently meaning to lie concealed and still till the person near their hiding-place should pass on.

But the third started up as if he meant to attract the attention of the passer.

"Cut that out!"

The warning seemed to excite the man to whom it was uttered. He wrenched himself free and lifted his arms as if about to shout. The next instant, before he had uttered a sound, he crumpled and fell between the two. Willis dashed by the opening that sheltered them.

They waited till he had gone. Then the one who had not moved before the third fell bent down.

"You've killed him!"

His companion muttered something. He reached down and grasped the handle of a suitcase. Then he walked away.

The form at the base of the pile of boards slid from its half-reclining position and lay prone. The other man lingered a second, feeling at the heart which did not beat. Then he rushed wildly, terrified, after the man with the suitcase.

"Go easy, ye eejit!" the man he overtook warned. "Pete, ye killed him!" the other gasped.

Pete made no remark or comment. He took advantage of a ray of light from an electric in the street to consult his watch.

"Hurry!" he said, striding ahead.

The other man obeyed. They reached the brightly lighted street, and for an instant Pete paused and looked about. His companion was too much excited to be discreet; he darted into the light with the sole intention of getting out of it and into the shadow of a building across the street.

"Slow up!" Pete ordered.

Like two belated but not over-hasty citizens, they crossed the illuminated line between them and the obscurity they craved. But, once over, Pete swung the end of the suitcase on the other's shoulder. Relieved of part of the burden, he gave the order to run.

The roar of the express-train approaching from the West reached them. It seemed to spur them to greater speed. That train was their salvation. If they missed it, they could hardly escape from the danger that would threaten when that figure at the base of the lumber-pile was discovered.

The express slid toward the station. It would stop but the briefest moment. They were breathing hard.

A lantern showed from the platform in front of the last Pullman. The conductor leaned out to see

the passengers for whom his train was stopped.

A heavy suitcase was hurled into the vestibule. A man stumbled up the steps after it. Then another man gripped the rail and swung on. The conductor gave the signal and the express moved away.

Dorothy Mills was left on the platform. Her wheelbarrow carriage arrived just as the train departed.

John Willis knocked at his own door. He wanted to bring Molly from the room where she was probably attending the lady doctor, out where they could consult about the way in which the news of Elton's death was to be told.

But there was no quick response of eager feet. He tried the door and found it locked.

HE LOOKED about for a note of explanation and found nothing. He was frightened. Then the purpose which had brought the lady doctor to town occurred to him. Impossible as it seemed that she should have undertaken the trip East, he could account for her own and his wife's absence in no other way. He started off, running, toward the railway station.

Half-way there he met a strange group. The lady doctor was sobbing on a pile of cushions in a wheelbarrow. Molly walked beside her, and a stranger was pushing the extraordinary vehicle.

"Oh, Jack, it's awful!" Molly cried, breaking into tears at the comforting prospect of her husband's sympathy.

"How did you hear?" he asked.

"Hear?" Molly exclaimed. "What do you mean? How could we help hearing? To leave her like that, Jack! It seemed too cruel!"

Willis's mind was full of Elton's death. In spite of his loyalty to him, Molly's words expressed what he could not help feeling—that Elton ought to have fought for the sake of the girl he loved and who loved him.

"Who told you—about Elton?" he asked.

He saw Dorothy lift her head from the cushions.

"About Elton?" Molly repeated.

"You said it was cruel for him to leave her—"

Molly's common sense and her intuition awoke from the spell her anger and nervousness had put on her. She laid her hand warningly on her husband's arm.

"The train left her, Jack. We were a moment too late."

"What did you mean about Mr. Elton—leaving me? Where has he gone?" Dorothy interrupted Molly to ask.

"He—it's probably a mistaken report," Willis said, miserable over his own blunder.

"Mr. Willis, tell me. I must know," Dorothy insisted.

Willis took off his hat and wiped the moisture from his forehead; he felt himself shiver with the horror of what he must do. But Dr. Mills was persistent, and he had a quick realization that certainty would be better for a woman of her calibre than the anxiety bred by awkward efforts he might make to disguise the truth from her.

"Elton jumped off of the dam," he said.

Dorothy remembered the silver torrent of water she had seen leaping from the reservoir. She knew that there was but one chance in a hundred of a man being able to live in the awful downpour.

"Drowned?" she whispered.

Jack's silence and the touch of Molly's arms as they went around her told Dorothy the truth. She sank down on the pillows as if she had been struck by some heavy, unseen hand.

Dorothy did not speak as Molly helped her undress.

"Jack, what shall we do? She doesn't even cry," Molly sobbed as she came softly out of the bedroom.

AT DAWN she tiptoed into the room, hoping that the lady doctor might have had the brief respite of sleep. But the big, brown eyes met hers, feverish and wide.

"I'll go to my brother tonight," she said as Molly bent over her.

"Oh, you mustn't think of it!" Molly protested.

"If they find him before I go, you'll tell me?" Dorothy said with a calmness that terrified the little bride.

"Jack will learn—everything and tell you," she said soothingly.

"It doesn't mean that he's guilty of what they say

—his drowning himself!" Dorothy exclaimed, taking Molly's hand in her hot clasp and staring into her eyes as if she tried to read her thoughts. "I know it doesn't! It's because he struck me. He couldn't bear to think of that and to know that this suspicion had been fastened on him. He thought I might—not forgive him."

Molly could not look at the white face and the burning eyes. A smile made of all the torture women have endured and overcome, and gloried in for love's sake, shone there. It said more plainly than words: "If he could have read my heart, how useless he would have known this awful act to have been. I love him."

The bride stole out of the room.

"Jack," she whispered, drawing her husband away from the neighborhood of the bedroom, "do you—doesn't it seem as if Mr. Elton must have known he—he was caught? He wouldn't have killed himself—"

"I can't believe he's guilty, Molly," Jack interrupted.

"You don't?" Molly exclaimed, eager to put aside her own first thought for one that was more kind and had the advantage of being her husband's.

"Jack, she thinks he drowned himself because he struck her. Do you—"

"That might be," Willis said, anxious to fix his own theory in some ground that was firm. "He's a big, splendid—he was, I mean. I can't think of him dead!"

"A man's a—brute, Jack, who will strike a woman!" Molly exclaimed, not quite able to make her wifely spirit lift her to heights where she could be blind to such an appalling fact.

THAT'S just what he thought she would think!" Willis replied quickly. "He struck at the deputy marshal. He had a temper; everyone around here knows that. But he never lets his sense of justice get fogged. I never heard of his pitching into anyone who didn't deserve it."

"You see, with this disgrace hanging over him, he may have lost his nerve. He's never had anything to do with women, so when he fell in love with this one naturally he fell hard and deep."

"It would be pretty tough for a man to come to the woman he loved to ask her to excuse him for striking her an awful blow when he knew that the suspicion that he was a criminal hung over him; wouldn't it, honey?"

Molly acknowledged that it would.

"But she loved him, Jack," she said, as if that should have given Elton an assurance that he would be tenderly received.

"He hadn't had time to learn what that meant, little wife," Willis said, kissing the eyes lifted to his.

The dawn had found the Phoenix men still at their posts along the stream. But not a sign of Elton had been seen. The force he had created seemed to have entirely destroyed him.

Jake had exhausted every resource in trying to make the search more successful, but to no purpose. He went to Ferguson's shack, hoping for instructions which might make the work effective.

As he entered the cabin the engineer started up.

Without looking at Jake he raised himself and put his feet out on the floor. His weakness seemed to fill him with concern; but he struggled against it as if he were obeying the old habit of rising and getting to his work.

Then his eyes fell on the open trunk. He saw the clothes thrown out on the floor. He stared for a second, then drew his hand across his forehead as if he tried to clear away the confusion in his mind.

A look of fright came into his eyes. He dropped on his knees beside the trunk.

He screamed hoarsely. Jake hurried to him. The engineer noticed him for the first time.

"You've stolen it!" he screeched, staggering up and grasping at him.

For a second he possessed a nervous strength. He clutched the big miner by the throat. But the grip weakened instantly; he tottered and reeled backward. Jake caught him and laid him in his bunk.

He poured out and gave to the invalid medicine he had learned to administer in his days as nurse. He was struck with how much of what he had gained in strength the engineer appeared now to have lost.

The sense of his own responsibility settled heavily on him. Elton had told him to "look out for the diggin's," but he knew that men who had been accustomed to the other's dominance would not be long in taking the reins out of his own hands into theirs.

Ferguson would not be able to do anything for days, if ever. He hurried off toward the stables. The work on the water-power construction could not be allowed to stop; it was at a crucial point.

"Sam, you git down to town double-quick, an' see

(Continued on Page 18)

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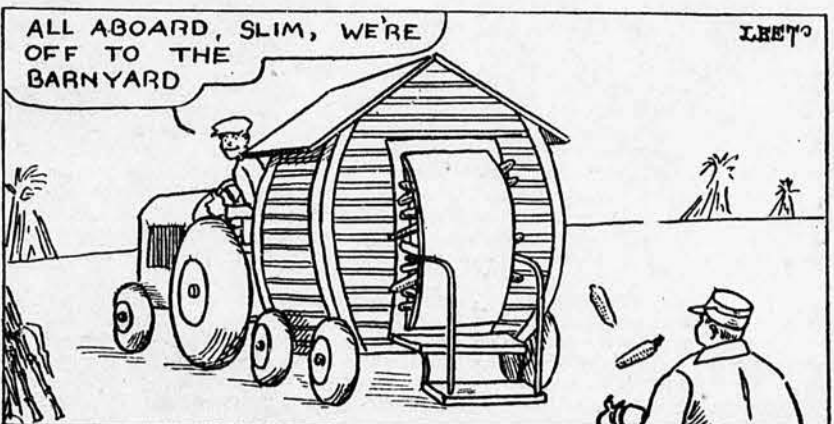
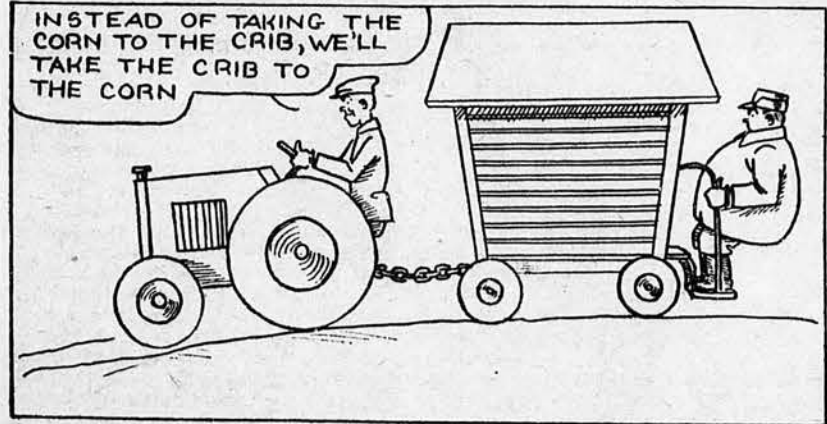
SPARROW TRAPS

SPARROW TRAP—GET RID OF THESE pests. Any boy can make one. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-A West St., Topeka, Kan.

Activities of Al Acres—

Now Al Can Take His Corn to Market in the Crib

—By Leet



KODAK FINISHING

IMMEDIATE SERVICE! NO DELAY! ROLL developed, carefully printed and two beautiful 5x7 double weight professional enlargements or one tinted enlargement or six reprints—all for 25c coin. The Expert's Choice! Reprints 3c each. The Photo Mill, Box 629-5, Minneapolis, Minn.

ROLLS DEVELOPED 116 SIZE OR SMALLER, eight enlargements. Yes Sir, eight, no mistake. No small prints, only 25c. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. LaCrosse Photo Company, LaCrosse, Wis.

COMPARE THE DIFFERENCE—ROLL developed, two professional double-weight enlargements, 8 guaranteed prints 25c coin. Excellent service. Nationwide Photo Service, Box 3333, St. Paul, Minn.

ROLLS DEVELOPED, TWO BEAUTIFUL double weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone prints 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

ROLLS DEVELOPED, TWO PRINTS EACH and two free enlargement coupons 25c. Reprints 2c each. 100 or more 1c. Christmas cards 60c dozen. Summers' Studio, Unionville, Mo.

FILMS DEVELOPED: TWO BEAUTIFUL olive tone double weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed perfect prints, 25c coin. United Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

GET THE BEST! ROLL DEVELOPED, BEAUTIFUL hand colored enlargement, 8 Neverfade border prints, 25c coin. Prompt service. Sun Photo Service, Drawer T, St. Paul, Minn.

DAILY SERVICE—ROLL DEVELOPED, 16 guaranteed prints 25c. Valuable enlargement coupon; 16 reprints 25c. Modern Finishers, Box 3537-M, St. Paul, Minn.

TWO BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE WEIGHT PRO- fessional enlargements, 8 guaranteed never fade prints 25c coin. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

LOOK! COLORED ENLARGEMENT AND 8 Monex Art prints from every roll only 25c. Comet Photo Service, Box 266-7, Minneapolis, Minn.

ENLARGEMENT FREE EIGHT BRILLIANT border prints and your roll developed 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

ROLL DEVELOPED, SIXTEEN BEAUTIFUL prints, free snap shot album, 25c. Photoart, Mukato, Minn.

8 PRINTS 2 ENLARGEMENTS 25c. NIEL- sen's Studio, Aurora, Nebr.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

HAVE YOU A SOUND, PRACTICAL INVEN- tion for sale, patented or unpatented? If so, write Chartered Institute of American Inventors, Dept. 84, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHRISTMAS CARDS ONLY \$1.00-21 BEAUTI- ful folders and envelopes all different designs. Send \$1.00 bill to David Doyle, 704 West 7th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

LAND—KANSAS

40 ACRES OSAGE COUNTY KANSAS, 4 MILES from Melvern, 35 from Topeka. Common improvements. Price \$750-\$150 cash, balance long time at 5%. Get it. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

EIGHTY ACRES, 3 MILES TOWN AND HIGH school, highly improved smooth land, all weather road, \$3,500. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

IMPROVED 80, GOOD IMPROVEMENTS, HOG light fencing, Red Road, Close town, \$2800.00. Write for list. Mansfield, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR RENT: HALF SECTION, SHARE, PAS- ture per head. Joe Bux, 315 West 5th, Topeka, Kan.

LAND—MISSOURI

EQUIPPED TOWN EDGE FARM, 123 ACRES, 4 cows, 3 calves, tools, some household goods included; dandy spot just 1/2 mile depot town, high school, cannery, etc.; 80 tillable level acres, pasture for big dairy herd watered by well, spring, timberlot, home fruit; good 4-room home, well, shade trees, 2 large poultry houses; see it now, \$2300, part cash. Free monthly catalog. United Farm Agency, KF-428 B. M. A. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

FARMS THAT PAY IN THE GREAT NORTHERN Railway Agricultural Empire. Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Fertile black soil, high producing crops, grain, fruit, vegetables, feed and livestock. Many kinds of farms for selection. Write for lists and Zone of Plenty book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 1102, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—FARMS AND RANCHES IN Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Prices based on actual value. Favorable terms. No trades. In writing indicate locality in which you are interested and descriptions will be mailed. Federal Land Bank, Wichita.

NEW FARM OPPORTUNITIES: WASHING- ton, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Minnesota. Farm income is up. Good land still at rock bottom prices. Literature. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

FORECLOSED FARM BARGAINS IN SOUTH- west. Write stating type farm and state interested. Deming Investment Co., Oswego, Kan.

400 ACRES GOOD NEW WASHINGTON AGRI- cultural land, \$3000.00, 226 Eklund Avenue, Hoquiam, Washington.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.

A "Streamlined" Farm Plan

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grata View Farm, Larned, Kansas

THERE seems to be whisperings around that when the new farm program gets underway it will be much like the old AAA. The new plan will be streamlined, having additional features like crop insurance and acreage limitation. A plan that suits everybody never will be made but the old AAA was popular. If a plan can be made to give the farmer parity price for his products a lot of the troubles will be handled. When the 30-cents-a-bushel allotment was figured out un-

der the AAA it was proved a parity could be figured.

If I were making a plan I certainly would build it upon the parity basis. I would have a governing board in Washington of at least 12 members who were representative of 12 major farm market products. They in co-operation with the U. S. D. A., would figure out a parity price for farm products every 30 days if necessary. Fluctuations of local price would be entirely governed by fluctuations of industrial products. The local buyer of grain would not quote a board of trade price but the parity price supplied by the farm representatives in Washington. I would have each farm allotted units of products instead of acreage reduction. I would permit a farm operator to build up a 25 per cent protective balance above his allotment during good years to take care of production less than his allotment during bad years. He could do as he pleased with the acres he did not need to maintain his production within the limits of his farm allotment. Now what is wrong with that?

If nothing better can be found we hope the crop insurance feature can be worked out. Of course, there are a lot of things to be considered. The elements cannot be controlled and farmers differ a great deal on how farming

operations should be done to get a crop. But there is no use to say it cannot be done because with the vast amount of information available things can be figured out quite accurately. Several years ago the problem would have been quite difficult, but it can be done now and we hope crop insurance will be a part of any plan. The success of this feature will depend entirely upon the cost. If farmers think they can continue to carry the risk better than pay the cost of insurance protection they will not be interested.

Rural electrification is becoming a subject of wide interest in this locality. Farmers are interested in electricity if it can be had at reasonable rates. They have paid a heavy toll for their experience this far. Farmers in this section about 20 years ago took stock in an electric line project and built the line and in a short time the company went on the rocks and the stockholders lost 50 per cent of their stock. In other words, we bought and paid for one line and gave it away, and if we build another one it ought to be the property of the farmers. The time is not far away when only a small part of the rural farm homes will not be completely electrified. There are more than a million farm homes using electricity now in this country.

Taming Fierce Elton

(Continued from Page 16)

ef that there young Willis can't come up here an' run things," Jake ordered.

Sam flung a saddle on the grey pony. It was Jake's especial pride and a good goer.

"Guess you think it's all over with Elton?" the stableman said as he cinched the girth.

"Don't seem like even dyin' ought to git ahead of Fierce Elton," Jake remarked.

"That's right," Sam agreed as he led his horse out.

The wiry grey struck sparks from the rocks as she flew down thru the early morning toward the town in the canon. Sam drew in a bit as he reached the main street. He saw men running along and disappearing between the buildings. But Willis's house was at the far end of town; and he was too much engrossed with thoughts of the trouble at the camp to be curious.

He knocked at the cottage door and shuffled about uneasily as he heard a woman's light step approach.

"Mr. Willis here, ma'am?" he asked.

"No; he has gone up-town," Molly replied.

Sam said his awkward: "Thanks, ma'am," and hurried back to where he had seen the men gathering. He approached and discovered Willis among them. They were talking in suppressed voices.

Sam edged his way forward. He looked over the shoulder of a man in front of him and saw a huddled figure lying on the ground.

"Who is it?" he asked.

"It's Callahan."

Willis and Sam joined the crowd. They followed the men who picked up the stiffening figure, and saw them lay the gambler on his own bar. The sheriff searched his pockets and found the coins of all denominations which Willis had seen Callahan take from the cash-drawer.

Elton and Callahan, enemies, were dead. Yet no one could in any way relate the death of one to the other. They appeared to be independent tragedies.

Willis saw Frisco herding the men who had invaded the saloon toward the door. He quietly followed till he reached the entrance; then he stepped to one side and waited till the door was closed.

He glanced about him at the tawdry confusion, the garish colors of the decorations in the light of day. He looked at the stark figure stretched in ungainly awkwardness on the bar.

Then he saw that someone beside himself was opposing the sheriff's efforts to get rid of him.

"Look out here!" Sam protested.

"I've got to speak to Mr. Willis."

"Speak ahead then—and git!" the sheriff ordered.

"Say, Mr. Willis, Jake up at the mine sent me down here to see ef you won't come up an' take charge—sence Elton's gone," Sam said.

"Who is Jake?" Willis asked.

"He's bin Elton's side-partner fur a

long time. He's bossin' the camp tell you kin come," Sam replied.

"I'll go up today," Willis said, without the satisfaction he once would have felt in accepting a job at the Phoenix camp.

It had been his ambition to get in with Elton; now that Elton was no longer the moving power of the Phoenix Mine and water-power construction his interest was not so eager.

He turned to the sheriff to let him know why he had remained. He told him of the strange, swarthy man who had come in at the side door; he described Callahan's rifling of his own till; then he explained his journey thru the lumber-yard and his following in the route of three men, one of them with a suit-case.

"By George!" he exclaimed, as if a new idea had just come to him. "Two of those men took the express!"

"I heard it stop," the sheriff said.

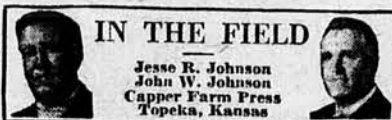
"It stopped to take on the lady doctor," Sam remarked, showing that the men at the camp had taken an intelligent interest in what was happening.

"Elton had 'em wire."

"But she didn't take it. She meant to; but the train barely stopped. My wife was with Dr. Mills. She said before they could get to the platform two men sprang on to the train and the signal was given to go ahead," Willis explained.

"Say, Sam, you stay here. I can wire and catch that train. If them two men—"

(To Be Continued)



If you are interested in Milking Shorthorns write to Ben M. Ediger, Inman, Kan., McPherson county, for more information about the yearling bull he has for sale. He is surely bred right and has production and show records back of him that will be sure to please you. Drop him a line and let him tell you about him.

In sending in their remittance for the October 21 sale advertising in Kansas Farmer recently, H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan., reported their sale as follows: Buyers from Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma bought our sale offering at an average of \$31.50 on 34 head with a top of \$65.

Dr. W. H. Mott, Herlington, Kan., is starting his advertisement again in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He is offering Maplewood Farm registered Holstein bulls of serviceable age and sired by record sires and out of record dams. Now would be a mighty good time to buy your young bull and take care of him yourself this winter. Write to Dr. Mott for full particulars and prices.

In remitting for his November 5 Hereford sale at the Blue Valley Stock Farm, Irving, Kan., Marshall county, Fred R. Cottrell reports his annual Hereford sale as a very fair sale. The bulls did not sell so well as last year, Mr. Cottrell says, but the cows and heifers were in stronger demand and sold better. Everything considered, says Mr. Cottrell, it was a very good sale.

John A. Hahn, Ellinwood, Kan., Barton county, is advertising some yearling Red Polled bulls, registered, Tb. tested and ready for business, in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. Mr.

Hahn has advertised in Kansas Farmer before and has the reputation of breeding good Red Polled and if you want a bull you better get in touch with him at once. They are scarce, Red Polled cattle, and hard to find that are for sale.

J. D. Connor, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses, Wabash, Ind., announces the association's annual meeting to be held at Chicago, rooms 101 and 102 Exchange building, Union Stock Yards, eight o'clock p. m., Tuesday, December 1, 1936. All members are urged to be present but to send in their proxies if they will not be able to attend. The dates of the International livestock exposition are November 28 to December 5.

In the central Kansas Holstein breeders sale of registered and high grade Holsteins at Maplewood Farm, W. H. Mott's nice farm four miles south of Herlington, Kansas, Friday, October 30, the grade cows, heavy in milk sold very well, ranging from \$65 to \$80. The purebreds averaged from \$80 to \$105. The sale was what you could call a fair one, most everybody was look-

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Quigley Hampshire Gilts

30 head finest breeding; broken belts; blacks; can't be registered. Three cents over Kansas City top. Will furnish registered boar with ten head; three choice spring boars for sale; registered.

QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARMS
Williamstown, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Paramount Poland Boars

Get that good, classy, easy-feeder boar that you have looked for all Fall, now—and cheap, too. Also unrelated Fall pigs. Write us or come and see these.

BAUER BROS., GLADSTONE, NEBR.

Rowe's Big Black Polands

Our fall boar and gilt sale is off and we are going to sell our actual tops, 1936 spring boar and gilt crop, at prices that will help the business. Write or come and see them. They are choice. C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KAN.

21 miles south of Topeka, Highway 75.

Large Choice Poland Spring Boars

Sired by Pathway, Grand Champion of Kansas 1936; Gold Nugget, 2nd prize aged boar; Paragon, Grand Champion of Iowa 1935; and Universal Top, son of the Evidence, superior quality, both farmer and breeder type.

GEO. GAMMELL, COUNCIL GROVE, KAN.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

Sired by The Anchor. Choice individuals. Price reasonable.

JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS

C. W. COLE

Live Stock Auctioneer
The right kind of salesmanship is more important now than ever before. Write or phone at my expense for date and terms.

WELLINGTON, KAN.

FRED C. WILLIAMS, Marion, Kansas

Livestock and Farm Sales Auctioneer

MARTIN C. TIEMEIER
Specializes in selling Livestock, Land and Farm sales.
Lincolnton, Kan.

BERT POWELL, AUCTIONEER
Livestock and Real Estate. Ask anyone I have worked for. Write or wire.
Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan.

HARLEY HANE, AUCTIONEER
Purebred livestock, farm and community sales.
Broughton, Kan.

MIKE WILSON, AUCTIONEER
Available for purebred livestock and farm sales.
HORTON, KANSAS

THE CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Founded in 1920 by Arthur Copper
A most worthy and effective philanthropy. Work limited by no boundary lines and discriminating in favor of no race or creed. No solicitors; no salaries; supported by purely voluntary contributions. Address: CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, 20-A Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas



On the skilful check of the minutest details hangs life and death... Protect against Tuberculosis by checking your health.

BUY (1936) **Seals**
The National, State and Local Tuberculosis Associations of the United States

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Real Herd Bull Prospects

Nice reds and roans, best of Scotch breeding and type. Out of our best cows and sired by Sui A Bar Red Robin. Also choice females of different ages. Th. and abortion free. Federal tested.

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Young Bulls and Females

sired by GOLDEN KNIGHT SD. Plenty of Short-horn type. Good individuals priced so they can be bought by those who appreciate quality. Inspection invited.

KING BROS., DELPHOS, KAN.

Shortlegged Thick Rugged Bulls

10 to 20 months old, Red and Roans, sired by E. F. VICTORIOUS. Choice heifers, priced to sell.

E. C. LACY & SONS, MILTONVALE, KAN.

CORRECT TYPE REG. SHORTHORNS

Young bulls and females for sale sired by our deep bodied, low set herd bull, GRIGGS FARM ARCHER. Come and see our herd.

Perry K. Cummings, Kingsdown (Ford Co.), Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

MUST SELL SOME CATTLE

and offer for quick sale 12 choice young recorded cows, all under 5 years. Bred to a son of VILLAGE COUNT JR. Also bulls and heifers. See us.

W. G. DAVIS, HAGGARD (Gray Co.), KAN.

Clippers and Brown dales

Choice bred bulls and heifers. 20 registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls. Some show type. Halter broke.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, FLEVNA, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

RETNUP FARMS SHORTHORNS

Our large herd of best type Milking Shorthorns are of true Dual type qualities descended from old established families. Due to relationship we now offer our dark red herd bull, Retnup Defender, four years old, the sire of correct type offspring, a valuable bull. Also a splendid lot of young bulls and some females. Write or visit Hunter Bros. or Dwight Alexander, Geneseo, Kan.

REG. MILKING STRAIN

Shorthorns. Bull calves, one to 16 months old, from best Clay and Bates families. Real production and show records back of them. Roy Rock, Enterprise, Kan.

Buyers For a Call

or a carload! Give us location, description of herd and cattle for sale, with \$1.00 for year in the Milking Shorthorn Society, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

SUNNY HILL FARM MILKING SHORTHORNS

Headed by Violet's Butterfly. Very choice bulls, 10 to 16 months. Out of real producing cows. Also a few cows to sell. Visitors welcome.

Mueller & Hallock, Manchester, Kan.

LUCSTELL MILKING SHORTHORNS—60 head in

herd. 50% daughters and granddaughters of General Clay 4th, a great son of old General Clay. 7 bulls for sale, calves to breeding ages. Mostly by Penney Cardinal. Inspection invited. Also females. W. S. Mischler & Son, Bloomington, Kan.

60 HEAD OF GOOD CATTLE

from heavy production ancestors. 50% carry the blood of Flintstone Wateries Gift. Must reduce on account of feed shortage. 30 head for sale.

John A. Hahn, Rexford (Sheridan Co.), Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

OLSON'S REGISTERED RED POLLS

20 years of careful mating has brought our herd to its present standard of excellence. Bulls 6 to 15 mos. old for sale. Also females. Carey Olson, Bazine (Neosho Co.), Kan.

Very Choice Yearling Bulls

Registered and Th. tested. They are out of choice producing dams testing better than 4%. Write for more information, prices, etc. John A. Hahn, Ellinwood, Kan.

WE OFFER 15 CHOICE HEIFERS

Nene better bred. Range in age from 5 to 18 months. Also few bred cows and young bulls. Herd bull has 44 A. H. dams in pedigree. Visit our herd.

Wm. Hebbard, Milan (Sumner Co.), Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

WHR EVANS DOMINO HEADS

our registered Hereford herd. Young bulls, and females of different ages for sale. Anxiety bred dams.

AMOS C. RYDING, FALUN (Saline Co.), KAN.

HEREFORD BULLS SERVICEABLE AGES

Eight rugged yearlings, also bull calves and also a few heifers. Strong Domino bloodlines. Prices attractive. 250 in herd.

PAUL J. WILKENS, McDONALD, KAN.

GRANDSON OF BOCALDO 6TH

heads our registered Hereford. Cows carry Gudgett & Simpson, and Wyoming Ranch, breedings. Young bulls for sale, good individuals.

Elmer L. Johnson, Smoland (Saline Co.), Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Herefords

State and National fair winning blood lines. Yearling and two year old bulls for sale.

GOERNANDT BROS. Aurora - - - Kansas (Cloud county) Worthmore

BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallions

At the 1936 Topeka, Kan., State Fair, our Belgians won Grand Champion stallion over all ages, best three stallions, and other Firsts, Sorrels and Roans priced right. 177 miles above Kansas City.

FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

REG. SOWS AND GILTS

Chester White bred sows and open or bred gilts, also a few choice boars. Prices reasonable.

MARTIN CLAUSSEN, RUSSELL, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

30 Spotted Boars and Gilts

The tops from our big spring crop. None better bred and they are the farmer's type, not the rangy kind. Vaccinated and registered. Priced reasonably for quick sale.

D. W. BROWN, VALLEY CENTER (Sedgewick Co.), KAN.

ing for cows, fresh, they want the milk right now. The sale was advertised in the Kansas Farmer.

H. J. Meierkord, Linn., Kan., Washington county, is advertising in this issue of the Kansas Farmer, 15 nice registered Holstein heifers, either bred or heavy springers, 10 cows that are in milk or to freshen this winter. The heifers are all by a proven sire. D. H. I. A. herd record this year will be around 400 pounds. Females are all bred to a very high class bull. Mr. Meierkord has a valuable herd and Washington county has been the center of Holstein activities for quite a while. Better write for more information and prices.

Quigley Hampshire Farms are advertising in this issue a choice lot of Hampshire gilts. These gilts are of the same breeding and type as Quigley's finest registered stock but can't be registered on account of having broken belts and a few blacks. These gilts will make any commercial hog raiser fine sows. Any purchaser of ten head will be furnished a registered boar for use on these gilts. They are also offering for sale three choice spring boars; one by Promoter and two by a fine son of Peter Pan. These gilts can be bought for 3 cents over Kansas City top.

D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Sedgewick county, breeds the real old fashioned type of Spotted Poland China that has always been popular with farmers. He has been advertising spring boars and gilts in Kansas Farmer and has written to have his advertisement appear again in this issue of Kansas Farmer as he still has some spring boars and gilts for sale. It is getting late in the season but if you want a dandy spring boar, write at once to D. W. (Wolly) Brown and have him send you one, you will get a good boar, but if you can drive in and pick out the one you like the best.

If you want the best in Polled Herefords, state and national prize winning bloodlines, don't leave Kansas to look for them but visit the Goernandt Bros. big herd at Aurora, Kan., Cloud county. If you are going to drive there stop at Ames, a small station on the Missouri Pacific about three miles southwest of Clyde and call at the Goernandt bank and be directed to the farm a few miles out from there. You will not be disappointed if you buy a Goernandt Bros. bred Polled Hereford bull or some females. Look up their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Boyd Newcom says the O. M. Nelson Guernsey cattle sale, held on the farm near Viola, Kan., in Sedgewick county, was one of the best dairy cattle sales held in the state for years. The offering consisting of high grade cattle sold to buyers coming from all over the Southwest and from over into Oklahoma, over \$4,000.00 was realized. The 38 cows averaged over \$90 per head with a \$155 top; calves sold readily at from \$30 to \$35. Mr. Newcom says this sale indicates the general demand for dairy cattle and shows the ability of Kansas Farmer as a medium for locating good buyers.

Registered Holstein cows sold readily at the George E. Schrader, Frederick, Kan., dispersion sale at prices ranging from \$120.00 to \$150.00 baby calves selling as separate lots, brought from \$40 up. The cows were exceptional for size and production and the little bulls were in demand at \$40 for those from the best cows. A. F. Miller, of Haven, Kan., bought the great young bull, Top-O-Day Rendale Beauty Vale, a show calf and son of the top cow, H. Hershburger of Little River bought one of the best cows at \$150.00. W. H. Mott managed the sale and Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

Under Milking Shorthorns again this issue of Kansas Farmer you will find the advertisement of Retnup farms, Milk and Beef Shorthorns as bred in the past by Warren Hunter and the herd now being carried on by his sons, Hunter Bros. and his son-in-law, Dwight Alexander. The herd is true dual quality and they have for sale some nice young bulls of serviceable age. They are also offering a great bargain in their dark red herd bull, four years old. Because of relationship they must sell him. Write for full particulars about the breeding and if you can use him, he would be a valuable acquisition to any herd. Look up their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Here is a good letter from R. R. Walker & Son, Osborne, Kan.: Mr. Jesse R. Johnson, Livestock department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Dear Mr. Johnson: "Just a few lines to ask you to discontinue our advertisement. Wheat pasture was never better in this section of the country. Fall rains also helped the fall feed crops so there should be plenty of feed to carry over during storms this winter if they are not too severe. We have had plenty of inquiries and are all sold out of bulls except one good 13 months old red bull that should move soon. Following are a few of the bull sales: Otto Pfornmiller, Natoma, Kan.; Jake Deter, Cawker City, Kan.; C. D. Fisher, Lebanon, Kan.; and Wm. Toombs, Osborne, Kan. R. R. Walker & Son, breeders of registered Shorthorns, Osborne, Kan."

Geo. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan., the Poland China breeder that cleaned up so handsomely in the show ring at the Kansas state fair this fall had planned a fall boar sale but the drought made it impossible. He had developed a fine lot of boars for this sale, sired by the two great boars in use in his herd and the ones, Pathway, grand champion at Hutchinson, 1936, and Gold Nugget, 2nd prize boar same show and same time. He still has for sale some splendid sons of these great herd sires, some of them weighing 275 to 300 and the middle of March to April boars weighing 225 to 275 each. It is getting late in the season and if you want a herd boar write to Mr. Gammell at once for full particulars and prices. Look up his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

The F. W. Dusenbury Dispersion sale of registered Ayrshire cattle held on the farm near Anthony was attended by a big delegation of breeders and farmers from many parts of Kansas and Northern Oklahoma. The offering of 35 head sold for nearly \$2500.00 the heifers advertised being sold before sale day. The top cow sold for \$152.50 and went to a breeder just across the line in Oklahoma. The offering was an exceptionally good one and carried much of the breeding of the noted bull Henderson's Dairy King. Many breeders just starting herds availed themselves of this opportunity to buy desirable foundation stock. The large crowd of interested spectators indicated the growing popularity of Ayrshires in Kansas. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer.

Mr. C. L. E. Edwards, Topeka, Kan., attended the sale of Holsteins, Elmwood Farm, Deerfield, Ill., November 9 and 10. Because of a

recent death in the ownership of this great herd it had been decided to disperse the herd, 150 on the above dates and 150 on a date sometime in the spring, making two really great dispersal sales to sell the 300 head. On the 9 and 10 of November 150 head was sold for an average of \$507.00. Buyers were present from 16 states and two foreign countries. Mr. Edwards attended the sale for the purpose of buying a son of the great senior sire in the herd, King Bessie. He secured a young bull, son of King Bessie, eight months old. We will have more to tell you about this great sale and the young bull Mr. Edwards secured, in the next issue of Kansas Farmer. Of course this is a history making sale, 150 head, at an average of \$507.00.

John C. Keas, Effingham, Kan., Atchison county, active in the Kansas state and the national Ayrshire breeders association, offers three splendidly bred young Ayrshire bulls that will be ready for service in the spring. These young bulls, future herd header material, bred on the well known Barwood Farm, in Atchison county, if properly developed and grown will make real herd sires. Mr. Keas says he will sell these three young bulls at a substantial reduction in price, over March 15 prices, if they are taken soon. To start with if you are planning on buying a good calf to use as your future herd bull you would be consulting your own interests by buying him now and taking care of him this winter and getting acquainted with him. The saving you could make by buying him now would also be an item. Mr. Keas has a few heifers to sell and on the same basis. He needs the room and a better opportunity to care for those he is keeping. Better write to him at once. The herd is blood tested free from abortion and accredited free from Tb. Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

The feed question has eased up all over Kansas during the last 60 days so much that dairy cattle, especially fresh cows and heifers, are very much in demand and very hard to find that are for sale. The Schellcrest farm herd, Fred P.

Here is a good letter from Mr. W. J. Yeoman, Lacrosse, Kan., breeder of richly bred Jersey cattle.

Lacrosse, Kan., Oct. 30, 1936.

Mr. John W. Johnson, Livestock Dept., Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir: "I wish to express my appreciation of the letter and suggestions you made in reply to the letter I wrote your brother, Jesse R. Johnson, some time since. I sold a young bull to Mr. Hahn, Wilsonville, Neb., that I feel sure will improve production in the next generation of his Jerseys. I sold another to Mr. Radcliff of Sharon Springs of equal quality. It is a real satisfaction to put into the hands of Jersey admirers concentrated breeding of the greatest producing families of the breed. Furthermore I believe the Kansas Farmer is the greatest medium I know of to bring buyer and seller together and the Johnson Brothers make an excellent team in the field."

In bloodlines, production and health, Mr. Yeoman's herd is one of the strong Jersey cattle herds in the west.

Schell, Jr.'s splendid herd at Liberty, Mo., recently numbering over 200 head, is now being sold down to just a small number, and at private sale. In his change of copy recently he lists 20 cows in milk, fresh cows, heavy springers and some springing heifers. The Schellcrest herd is one of the great herds of eastern Missouri and Kansas breeders will remember Fred Schell who a number of years ago attended the top Holstein dispersal sales held in Kansas and always bought a few but always around the top. Mr. Schell is the owner of considerable land in Clay county Missouri, but the feed question is a problem about every year and this is the reason he is selling down to a few young things to be retained on his farm. If you want cows, in milk, freshening, heifers bred and open or a nice young bull better write Fred P. Schell, Jr., Liberty, Mo. Schellcrest farm is on highway 69, half way between Kansas City, Mo., and Liberty.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Jersey cattle club was held at Topeka, Monday and Tuesday, November 10 and 11. The following officers were elected for another year: Carl Francisco, Edna, president; A. Lewis Oswald, Hutchinson, vice president; D. L. Wheelock, Clay Center, secretary and treasurer. The business meetings were held at the Hotel Kansas in Topeka. Monday was devoted to an inspection of the Jersey herds of northeastern Kansas as was also Tuesday afternoon, the business meeting being held Tuesday forenoon. Among the out of state visitors were Paul Potter, Springfield, Mo., secretary of the Missouri state Jersey cattle club; Lynn Copeland, New York City, N. Y.; Ted Fansher, owner of the Hall-Mark herd, Martin City, Mo.; Fred Idtse of the American Jersey cattle club. New directors were elected as follows: Chas. Copeland, Waterville, re-elected; Roy Gilliland, of Denison was elected to succeed Ed Specht of Randolph; Ted Fansher of Hall-Mark Farm, Martin City, Mo., whose herd is in Kansas, was elected and Albert Knoepfel, Colony, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Paul Wiggins of Humboldt, who is leaving the state.

Bert Powell, the auctioneer that conducted the George Schrader, Holstein sale at Lorraine, Kan., November 11, writes as follows: "A good crowd attended the George Schrader sale at the farm near Lorraine, Ellsworth county, a good day and a very good sale. Dr. W. H. Mott was the sale manager and pronounced it one of the top sales of recent months. The top cow sold for \$150 and only three cows and heifers sold below \$100. The top bull calf brought \$85.00, and the entire lot of bulls sold for from \$30 to \$85. Baby calves from 10 days old up to six weeks brought \$22.50 to \$45." Today we have received another letter from W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., who managed the sale: "We had a very large crowd for the Geo. Schrader sale with a very unusual number of breeders who came from all over the state, which indicates pretty clearly that the Kansas Farmer is a mighty good advertising medium. There were 32 animals in the sale, five of them little baby calves, a few days old, three of them bulls, and the total of the sale was \$3000. Fifteen cows, only five of which were giving milk sold for an average of \$120. They were from two to 10 years old. Yearling heifers averaged \$76.50; five baby calves averaged \$33.50. Mr. Schrader was very well pleased with the sale."

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Public Auction!!

Friday,
November 27

I will hold a reduction sale of high grade Holsteins, consisting of 30 head of cows and 10 heifers. 17 cows in milk, balance of cows to freshen soon, some by date of sale.

My herd averaged 395 pounds of butterfat in Central Kansas C. T. A. 1931. Every animal produced on farm and the herd tested for Tb. and Bang's disease.

Sale to be held at my farm one mile north of Belpre, Kansas

FRED SWEANGEN, Owner
Pat Keenen, Auctioneer

Reg. Holsteins

For sale: 20 registered cows in milk, fresh cows, heavy springers; five fresh and springing heifers; four long yearling heifers; nine short yearling heifers; our 5-year-old son of Count College Cornucopia; one 7-month-old son of King Pieb 21st; three bull calves, 30 days old, sons of Sir Pansy Queen Pieb; two 3-year-old bulls, sons of Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis. The breeding is mostly Ormsby blood. Sires that have been used: Count College Cornucopia; Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis and King Pieb 21st. Production records gladly submitted, such as the Missouri state record 2-year-old cow, 861 lbs. butter, 22,000 lbs. milk. Come or write. Schellcrest Farm, between Kansas City and Liberty, Highway 69. Write to

FRED P. SCHELL, JR., LIBERTY, MO.

15 Very Desirable Heifers

Fresh or heavy springers, all by a proven sire. 10 cows that are in milk or to freshen this winter. Young bulls, serviceable ages. D. H. I. A. herd record this year, around 400 lbs. fat average. Females bred to high class bull. Write to H. J. MEIERKORD, Owner, LINN, KAN. (Washington County)

Bulls From Record Dams

Calves to 18 months old. Out of cows with D. H. I. A. records up to 580 lbs. fat. Best of Holstein type and individuality. Prices reasonable. REGIER DAIRY FARM, WHITEWATER, KAN.

MAPLEWOOD FARM

SERVICEABLE BULLS

for sale from record sires and dams. Terms given responsible buyers. Write today to W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 558 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LEHO, KAN.

MAC-BESS HOLSTEINS

Bulls for sale from a proved sire and a herd making 489 lbs. D. H. I. A., two consecutive years. Carl McCormick, Cedar, Kan. (S. part Smith Co.)

Bull 13 Months Old

Registered, plenty of size. Dam: 500 lbs. fat, average test 4%. Sire proven. Phone 1-132 Heaton. VERNON E. ROTH, HEATON, KAN.

POSCH ORMSBY FORBES 8TH

for sale. His 5 nearest dams average over 4% butterfat. Bred by Maytag Farms. Keeping his heifers and will price reasonably. Also young bulls and females. Mrs. E. W. Obitts, Herington, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

YOUR FUTURE HERD BULL

I have three splendid young bulls, ready for service in the spring. Substantial price reduction if taken before March 15. A real chance to settle your future herd bull problem. Also some heifers on the same basis. Write for information, bloodlines, production, individuals. John C. Keas, Effingham, Kan. (Barwood Farm, Atchison County)

KOW KREEK AYRSHIRES

In seventh year continuous D.H.I.A. testing. 6-year herd average 336 fat. Young bulls and females for sale. FRED STRICKLER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

BLONDINE'S SYBIL OXFORD

mated to St. Maw's Lad and Raleigh cows produced type and production. Now we have Ivanhoe's Volunteer (bred by Botherwood Farm, Kingport, Tenn.). Young bulls and females for sale. Visit us anytime.

B. F. Porter, Mayfield (Sumner Co.), Kan.

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM

offers two splendid young bulls of financial breeding and four unrelated two-year-old heifers of Raleigh breeding. Build your herd now. Herd blood tested.

J. P. Todd, Castleton, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Reg. Guernseys

For Sale: 2 cows, 2 heifers. Bloodtested. ALBERT PANKRATZ, HILLSBORO, KAN.

For Sale or Exchange

My polled Shorthorn herd bull "Collynie Lavender X1751989" from the Hultine herd in Nebraska. Chester A. Stephens, Wakeeney, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

60 BOARS AND GILTS

out of sows sired by the World's Champ. Streamline. Pigs by boars close up to winners at the best shows. New breeding for old customers. Pairs not related. Visit our herd. See Ideal Balance at the fair.

JOHN W. PETFORD, SAFORDVILLE, KAN.

SPLENDID BOARS ALL AGES

Bred gilts. Excellent bloodlines. Rugged, heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding, medium type kind. Shipped on approval. Registered. Send for catalog. Photos.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

HEREFORD HOGS

SHORT-LEGGED QUICK MATURING HOGS are Hereford hogs. White faces and easy feeders. The kind farmers want. Weanling pigs—boars \$12.50 each vaccinated and recorded. Few gilts at \$15 each. M. H. Peterson & Co., Assaria (Saline Co.), Kan.

Husky Lambs Next Spring

W. J. DALY

Linn county marketed a good many graded lambs last May and June. In some flocks most of the lambs were good and choice while in others the medium and cull lambs were in the majority. Why the difference? Some of the flocks in the first class belonged to Lee Calvin and Floyd Dalton, of LaCygne; Leslie Bottrell, of Parker, and Roy Dalton, of Mound City, and of course, many others. These men with the good choice lambs had done at least three things. First, they used a good mutton-type ram; second, they took good care of the ewes, and third, they fed the lambs some extra grain.

It now is too late to improve on the buck, but this winter every sheep raiser can take good care of his ewes. Feed the ewes enough to keep them in good flesh. They need a balanced ration which can best be supplied by feeding a little legume hay such as alfalfa. If no legume hay is available, at least one-third of a pound a day of cottonseed meal ought to be fed. Of course, good winter pasture when available is the ideal ration. Ewes also must have lots of exercise and should not be shut up in a tight, damp building. Good care of the flock now means husky lambs next spring.

Another Car of Molasses

The Linn county Farm Bureau has unloaded another 45-ton car of molasses that was purchased co-operatively by a number of farmers. Feeders are finding molasses a cheap substitute for corn. George Marmon, LaCygne, is putting a good gain on 58 head of cattle by feeding 4 pounds of molasses a day, 4 pounds of cottonseed meal, together with fodder and straw. The cattle are on pasture, but are not getting much grass. He plans to increase the molasses some and add a little alfalfa hay. Heavy feeding of cottonseed is justified this year because it costs less a pound than corn. These cattle are taking on enough flesh to have a good "kill," altho some corn would improve the finish.

Wheat Pasture for Sheep

One of the early bunches of sheep to go on wheat pasture in Gray county included 1,500 head handled by Art Slocum from the Douglas ranch near Pierceville. Wheat in Southern and Central Kansas is making considerable pasture, and unless it is covered by snow, that in Northern Kansas soon will be supplying winter feed.

4-H Gets C. C. C. Camp

The C. C. C. camp west of Cawker City has been officially turned over to the Extension Service at Manhattan for use in 4-H club work. "The North Central Kansas 4-H Camp Association" has been chartered to take over the camp. Counties represented in the organization are Jewell, Smith, Osborne, Lincoln and Mitchell.

M. H. Coe, state club leader, Manhattan, met with local people to complete the organization and make plans for future development. The camp buildings represent an investment of several thousand dollars. An act of Congress permits the Government to turn over abandoned camps to 4-H club organizations for their use. This camp has been preserved for the benefit of the community instead of being torn down. The camp no doubt will be available for use of other organizations whose purposes are similar to those of the 4-H clubs.

Uses a Terrace Drag

A V-shaped drag has been made from an old binder wheel, by Albert Hlad, jr., of Russell county. He uses this drag in terracing, and finds he can move loose earth up on the terrace ridge quicker than with a grader. He pulls the drag with 4 horses.

More Power in Tractors

The power of smaller row-crop tractors has been generally increased the last few years. Machines which originally were designed to pull 2-bottom plows, now handle 3 bottoms with ease. There is no increase in the cost of these more efficient tractors.

First Pictures & Details about THE NEW PLYMOUTH

THE BIGGEST, ROOMIEST PLYMOUTH EVER BUILT—New Sound-proofing of Steel Roof and Floor—Shuts Out Road Noises—New Safety Interior—Entire Body Pillowed on Live Rubber—Eliminates Vibration and Rumble—New Airplane-type Shock-Absorbers—New "Hushed Ride"—Tests Show 18 to 24 Miles Per Gallon of Gas.



ALL STEEL! Solid steel top... sides, doors, floors... for your protection!

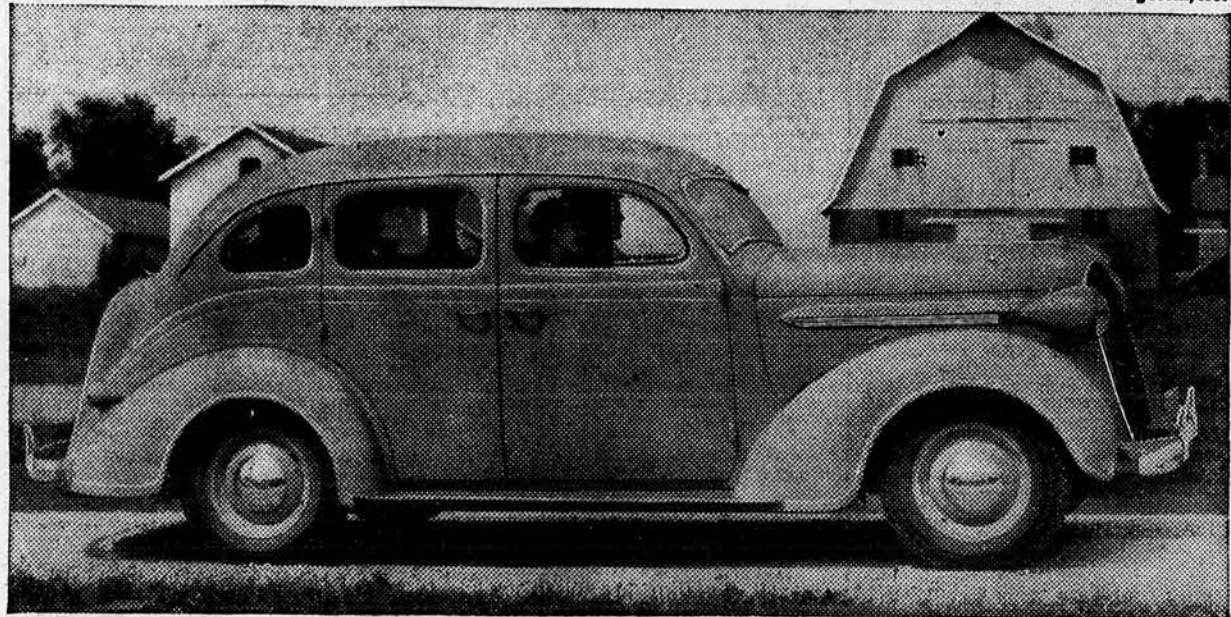


SAFETY INTERIOR—Controls, fittings, upholstery styled for Safety!

We believe you'll find after Careful Inspection that Plymouth gives you Better Engineering, Materials and Workmanship than any other Low-Priced Car!



AMAZINGLY BIG... Rear and front seats are inches wider... more head and leg room, too.



IMPORTANT new developments put Plymouth way out in front... the **GREATEST VALUE** in all Plymouth history.

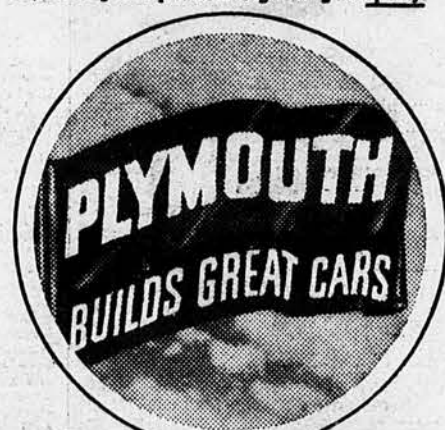
Among them are: the new Safety Interior...new Scientific Sound-Proofing...new Rubber Cushions between frame and body...new Airplane-type shock-absorbers...a new "Hushed Ride"...new Hypoid rear axle, formerly used only in high-priced cars...famous Floating Power engine mount-

ings...improved Finger-tip Steering (no "wandering").

Tests show new Plymouth will give 18 to 24 miles per gallon...will save you money on oil, tires and upkeep. It's the biggest, roomiest Plymouth ever built. Double-action Hydraulic Brakes...all-steel body. **PRICED WITH THE LOWEST** Low terms are offered by Commercial Credit Company...through Chrysler, DeSoto and Dodge dealers. **PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION.**

TUNE IN MAJOR BOWES' AMATEUR HOUR—Columbia network—Thursdays, 9 to 10 P. M., E. S. T. Sponsored by Chrysler Corporation

SAVE MONEY! This big Plymouth saves money on gas, oil, tires... gives top value in engineering and quality!



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